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COLTON AND FITCH'S
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ILLUSTRATED BY TWENTY MAPS,

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Numerous Engravings.

BY GEORGE W. FITCH.

MAPS ON A NEW AND UNIFORM SYSTEM OF SCALES, CONSTRUCTED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK,

BY G. WOOLWORTH COLTON.

REVISED EDITION, WITH THE LATEST POPULATION STATISTICS.

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PREFACE.

The favor with which the public have received the author's *Modern School Geography*, and the frequent calls for a work constructed on the same general plan, but so modified as to suit the capacities of a younger class of pupils, has led to the preparation of the present volume.

The following are some of its characteristics:

THE **INDUCTIVE METHOD** of teaching has been pursued, wherever the nature of the subject would admit of its use. For examples of this, see lessons on the *Races of Men*, pages 16 and 17; also on *Government*, page 19.

THE **DEFINITIONS** are brief, and expressed in plain, short words. They are faithfully and beautifully illustrated by picture and diagrams, the one being designed to show the objects defined, as they appear in nature; the other, as they are represented on maps.

THE **MAPS** are new, having been specially drawn for this work. In their preparation, reference has been had to strict accuracy, distinctness of lettering, boldness of outline, and beauty of execution. They are not crowded with superfluous matter every thing not needed for present use having been carefully excluded. As far as practicable, a uniform system of scales has been adopted. For instance, the several sections of the United States are exhibited on the same scale, or a simple multiple of the same. By this means the juvenile learner may readily compare map with map and state with state, and thus not only avoid misconception, but, by an act of simple observation, acquire a more accurate and permanent idea of the relative size of the several states than he could possibly attain by any other process. Numbers soon fade from the memory; but impression taken in through the medium of the eye are not easily effaced. The absence of this feature, in all preceding elementary treatises, has been regarded by intelligent teachers as an essential defect, and its presence here will, doubtless, be duly appreciated.

THE **MAP QUESTIONS** are arranged with reference to utility and convenience. They are printed in a large, clear type, easy to read, and agreeable to the eye. They are always placed in such relation to the maps as to require no turning of leaves. The several natural divisions, as islands, capes, etc., are systematically classified, each being arranged under its appropriate head, and proceeding in regular succession from some prominent point on the map. The questions often convey useful information, which the pupil can not fail to have in mind while studying the map. To illustrate: What town on the Penobscot River, noted for its trade in lumber? thus, at first view, associating in the mind of the child a fact characteristic of the locality. The answers to the questions are short, not requiring the learner to repeat long lists of names.

THE **EXERCISES ON THE MAP**, following the questions, are especially designed for reviews; but are so constructed as to be eminently serviceable in connection with outline maps.

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS of the several States and countries follow the maps on which they are found. These may be used, or omitted, at the option of the teacher. The principal attention of the class of pupils for whom this work is designed, should doubtless, be given to the study of maps, as being the department of geography best suited to their capacities. The author's experience, however, has convinced him that exclusive attention to map-studies seldom fails to weary the youthful learner, and he has for this reason adopted the above arrangement as a profitable means of relaxation to the pupil. The descriptive matter is arranged according to a uniform plan. Thus, in the general description of North America, its geographical position, climate, surface, soil, animals, etc., are each considered in their natural order.

REVIEW LESSONS occur at convenient intervals among the definitions, being condensed statements of the preceding matter constructed either for use as topical exercises, or for recitations by question and answer: for example, see Lessons 9 and 10.

A COMPLETE PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY AND GENERAL REVIEW will be found at the end of the book.

THE PRONOUNCING OF NAMES OF DIFFICULT ORTHOGRAPHY is given in the places where they first occur.

THE ENGRAVINGS are designed for use as well as ornament. They illustrate the text, convey important information in pleasing manner, and tend to cultivate, in the youthful learner, a correct taste for the beautiful in nature and art.

It may be remarked, in conclusion, that the author's highest endeavor has been to adapt this work to the capacity of beginners. Simplicity and methodical arrangement have, therefore, been regarded as the chief requisite. It is believed that the intrinsic interest of the subject, if properly presented, will render it sufficiently attractive, without the aid of childish discourse or the association of irrelevant particulars.

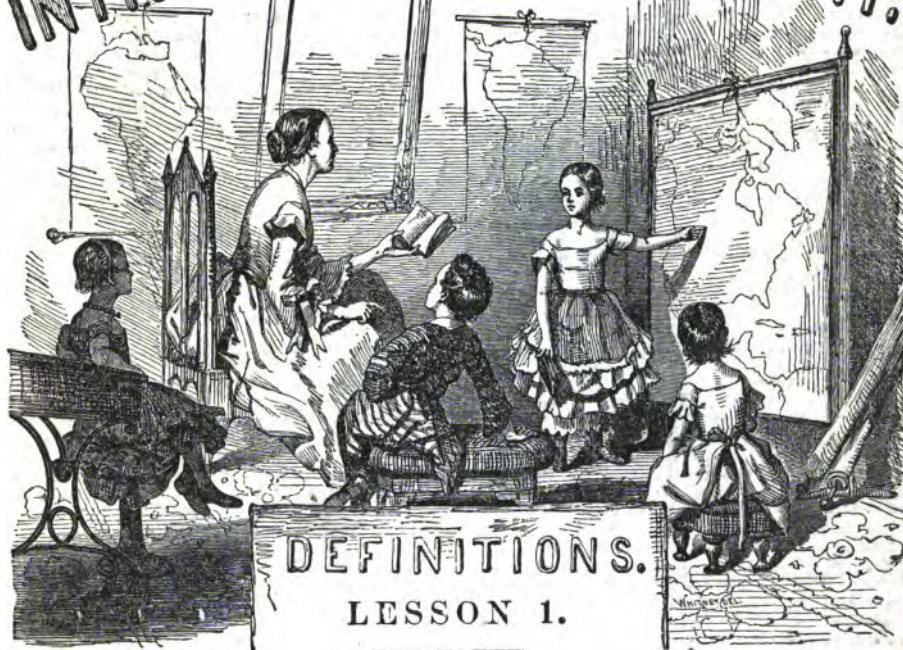
LIST OF MAPS.

Page	Geographical Miles to an inch.
20, WESTERN HEMISPHERE	2,400
22, EASTERN HEMISPHERE	2,400
26, NORTH AMERICA	800
32, 33, BRITISH PROVINCES	160
36, 37, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	400
39, EASTERN STATES	80
40, EASTERN AND MIDDLE STATES	160
46, SOUTHERN STATES, No. 1	160
50, SOUTHERN STATES, No. 2	160
52, WESTERN STATES	160

Page	Geographical Miles to an inch.
58, THE TERRITORIES	320
60, MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, AND WEST INDIES	600
64, SOUTH AMERICA	800
70, EUROPE	600
73, WESTERN EUROPE	300
80, ASIA	1,200
86, AFRICA	1,000
92, OCEANICA	1,600

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COLTON & FITCH'S INTRODUCTORY GEOGRAPHY.



What is GEOGRAPHY?

A description of the Earth's surface.

What is the surface of the Earth?

It is the outside, on which we live.

Of what is the surface of the Earth composed?

Land and water.

Which occupies most of the Earth's surface, land or water?

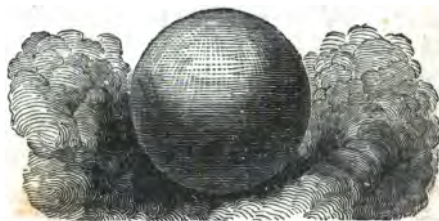
Water.

How much more water is there than land?

Nearly three times as much.

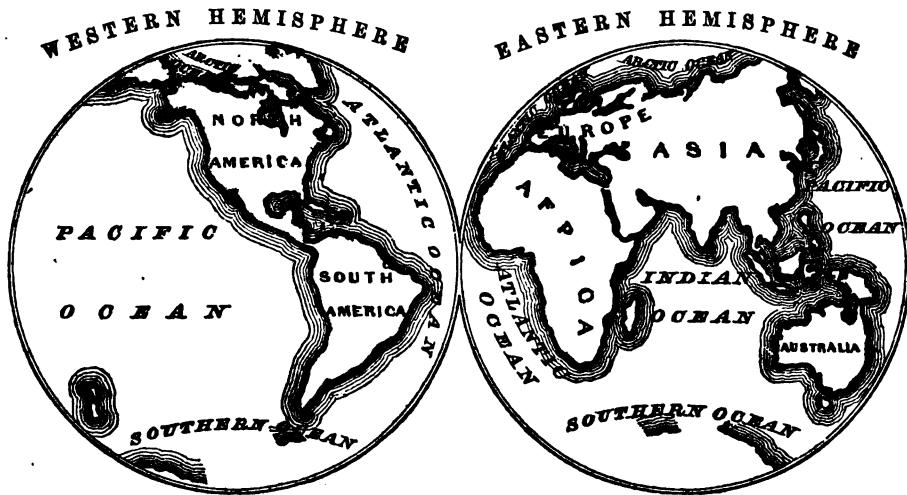
What is the shape of the Earth?

It is nearly round.



What does it resemble in shape?

A ball or an orange.



LESSON 2.

MAPS.

What is the best way to represent the earth?

By a globe, with the place and shape of the land and water marked on it.

Can it be represented in any other way?

Yes; by Maps.

What is a MAP?

It is a picture of the whole or of a part of the earth's surface.

What do Maps show?

They show where there is land and where there is water, and the shape of the land and water.

Do they show any thing else?

Yes; where cities and towns are situated, and many other things.

What portions of the Map before you represent land?

The colored portions.

What do the other portions represent?

Water.

What part of the Map is North?

Toward the top.

What part is South?

Toward the bottom.

What part is East?

Toward the right hand.

What part is West?

Toward the left hand.

LESSON 3.

POINTS OF THE COMPASS.

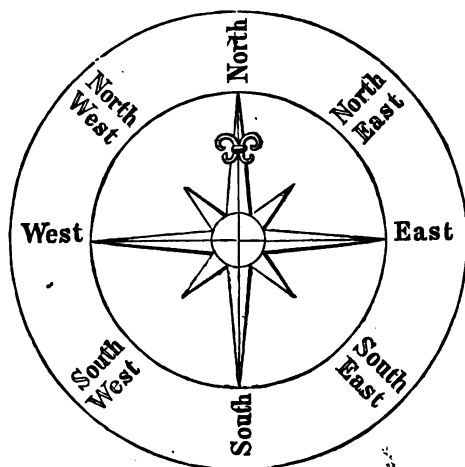
Have you learned any thing about the POINTS OF THE COMPASS?

Yes; in our lesson about maps.

What did you learn of them?

That toward the top of the map represents the North; the bottom, South; the right hand, East; and the left hand, West.

What are North, South, East, and West called?
The Cardinal Points.



If you were asked to point toward the North, how would you do it?

I would look at a compass, and point the same way the needle does.

Could you do this without a compass?

Yes; by the rising and setting sun.

How would that assist you?

The sun rises in the East, and sets in the West.

If you stand with your right side toward the East, where will the West be?

On my left.

Where will the North be?

Before me.

Where will the South be?

Behind me.

Look at the diagram above, and tell me what the point between North and East is called?

What is that between East and South?

What is that between South and West?

What is that between West and North?

LESSON 4.

HEMISPHERES.

What is a SPHERE?

A globe, or any round body.

Is the earth often called a Sphere?

It is.

Why is it so called?

Because it is a round body.



SPHERE.



HEMISPHERE.

What does *Hemi* mean?

Hemi means half.

What, then, is a HEMISPHERE?

Half of a globe or half of any round body.

What does Hemisphere mean, when used in geography?

It means one half of the earth, or a map of one half of the earth.

How is the earth generally supposed to be divided in reference to Hemispheres?

Into two, called the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

Answer the following questions from the map on the opposite page:

What land in the northern part of the Western Hemisphere?

What, in the southern part?

What land in the Eastern Hemisphere extends farthest east?

LESSON 5.

MOTIONS OF THE EARTH.

How many motions has the earth?

Two: it turns on its axis once a day, and revolves round the sun once a year.

What is caused by the daily motion of the earth?

Day and night.

What does the yearly motion of the earth cause?

The change of seasons.

What are the seasons?

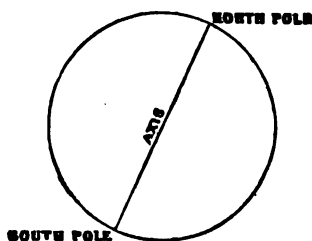
Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

What is the Axis of the earth?

An imaginary line passing through the center from north to south.

Where does the Axis terminate?

At the surface of the earth.



What names are given to those points in the earth's surface where the axis terminates?

The North Pole and South Pole.

Which is the North Pole?

That at the northern extremity of the earth's axis.

Which is the South Pole?

That at the southern extremity of the earth's axis.

LESSON 6.

CIRCLES OF THE EARTH.

If you look on a map, what lines may you observe?

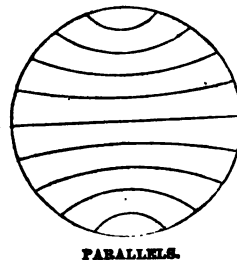
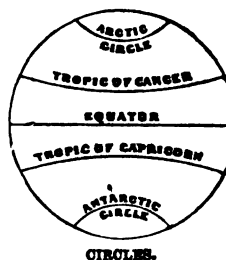
Numerous lines, either curved or straight.

What do these lines represent?

Parts of imaginary circles on the earth's surface.

Name these circles?

They are, the Equator, the Tropics, the Polar Circles, Parallels, and Meridians.



What is the EQUATOR?

A great circle on the earth's surface, everywhere equally distant from the poles.

What are PARALLELS?

They are circles on the earth's surface parallel to the equator.

What does *parallel* mean?

Extending in the same direction.



What are the TROPICS?

They are two parallels, one north, the other south, of the equator, at a little more than a quarter of the distance from the equator to the poles.

What is the one north of the equator called?

The Tropic of Cancer.

What is the one south of the equator called?

The Tropic of Capricorn.

What are the POLAR CIRCLES?

They are two parallels, situated near the poles.

By what names are they distinguished?

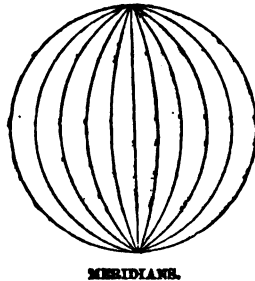
That about the North Pole is called the Arctic Circle; that about the South Pole the Antarctic Circle.

What are the MERIDIAN CIRCLES?

They are great circles, which extend north and south round the globe.

What is a MERIDIAN or MERIDIAN LINE?

It is that part of a meridian circle which extends from one pole to the other.



LESSON 7.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.

What is LATITUDE?

It is distance from the equator, north or south.

In which Latitude is a place situated north of the equator?

North Latitude.

Places south of the equator are in which Latitude?

South Latitude.

What is LONGITUDE?

It is distance east or west from a given meridian.

From what meridian is Longitude generally reckoned?

From that which passes through Greenwich, near London.

Where is London?

In England.

Where is England?

In the western part of Europe.

On which map may you see London?

On the map of Europe.

Let the pupil turn to the map of Europe, page 70, and observe the meridian line which is drawn through London.

What figure is marked on this line at the top and bottom of the map?

The figure naught (0).

What does it signify?

That places under this line have no Longitude.

What is the Longitude of places situated east of this line?

East Longitude.

What is the Longitude of places situated west of it?

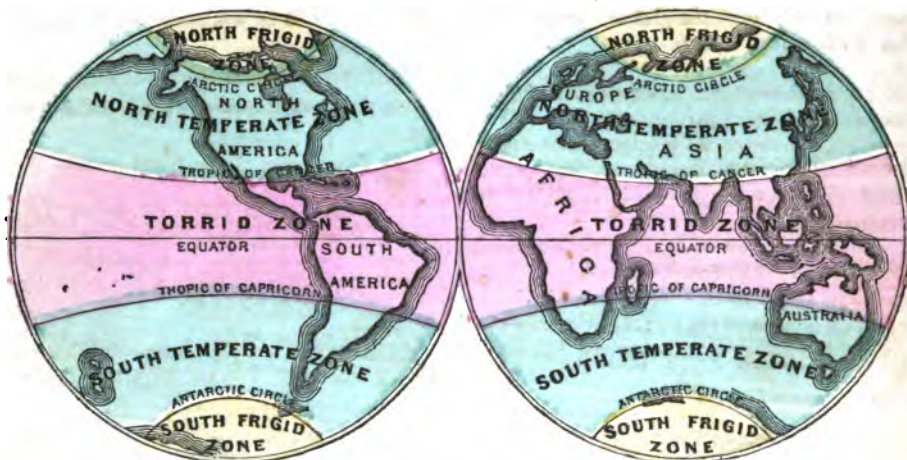
West Longitude.

How far is Longitude reckoned each way?

One half way round the earth.

From what place in the United States is Longitude sometimes reckoned?

From the United States Observatory, at Washington.



LESSON 8.

CLIMATE, ZONES, AND SEASONS.

To what does **CLIMATE** relate?

To the temperature of countries.

Is the climate in all parts of the world the same?

No, it varies greatly; being hottest at the equator, and coldest at the poles.

How is this difference of climate shown on maps?

By the Zones.

What are the **ZONES**?

Divisions of the earth's surface, formed by the Tropics and Polar Circles.

How many Zones are there, and what are their names?

There are five: the Torrid, North Temperate, South Temperate, North Frigid, and South Frigid.

Where is the Torrid Zone?

Between the Tropics.

What of its climate and seasons?

Its climate is hot, and it has a wet and a dry season.

Where is the North Temperate Zone?

Between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle.

Where is the South Temperate Zone?

Between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle.

What are the seasons in the Temperate Zones?

Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

What difference is there in the seasons of the North and South Temperate Zones?

They are opposite; when it is Summer in one, it is Winter in the other.

Where is the North Frigid Zone?

North of the Arctic Circle.

Where is the South Frigid Zone?

South of the Antarctic Circle.

What are the seasons of the Frigid Zone?

A long and severe Winter, and a short Summer.

What is the climate of the Frigid Zone?

It is always cold, even in Summer.

Between what circles is the greater part of North America, Europe, and Asia?

In what zone are these portions?

Between what circles is the southern part of North America and the northern part of South America?

Between what circles is the greater part of Africa, the southern part of Asia, and the northern part of Australia?

In what zone are these parts?

Between what circles are the southern parts of South America, Africa, and Australia?

In what zone are they?

In what zone is the northern part of North America?

In what zone is the north part of Europe and Asia?

N. F.-d.

LESSON 9.

DEFINITIONS DIFFERENTLY STATED.

The following condensed statement of the preceding Definitions is inserted as a convenient form for review. It may be employed, at the option of the teacher, as a topical exercise, or in recitations by question and answer.

GEOGRAPHY is—a description of the earth's surface.

The Earth's surface is composed of—land and water.

A MAP is—a picture of the whole or a part of the earth's surface.

The points North, East, South, and West are called—Cardinal Points.

A SPHERE is—a globe or any round body.

The Earth is often called—a sphere.

A HEMISPHERE is—half a globe.

The Earth is divided into—the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

The AXIS of the Earth is—an imaginary line passing through its center from north to south.

The Axis terminates at—the surface of the earth.

The names given to the points in the Earth's surface where the Axis terminates are—the North Pole and the South Pole.

The NORTH POLE is at—the northern extremity of the earth's axis.

The SOUTH POLE is at—the southern extremity of the earth's axis.

The Earth has two motions:—it turns on its axis once a day, and revolves round the sun once a year.

The daily motion of the Earth causes—Day and Night.

The yearly motion causes—the change of Seasons.

LESSON 10.

The CIRCLES of the Earth are—the Equator, the Tropics, the Polar Circles, Parallels, and Meridians.

The EQUATOR is—a great circle on the earth's surface, everywhere equally distant from the poles.

The PARALLELS are—circles on the earth's surface parallel to the Equator.

The TROPICS are—two parallels drawn, one on the north and the other on the south side of the Equator, at a little more than a quarter of the distance from the Equator to the poles.

The POLAR CIRCLES are—two parallels situated near the poles.

MERIDIAN CIRCLES are—great circles which extend north and south round the globe.

A MERIDIAN, or MERIDIAN LINE, is—that part of a meridian circle which extends from one pole to the other.

LATITUDE is—distance from the Equator, north or south.

Latitude is reckoned from—the Equator.

LONGITUDE is—distance east or west from a given meridian.

Longitude is reckoned from—the meridian which passes through Greenwich, near London.

The ZONES are—divisions of the earth's surface formed by the Tropics and Polar Circles.

The names given to the Zones are—the Torrid, North Temperate, South Temperate, North Frigid, and South Frigid.



LESSON 11.

DIVISIONS OF THE LAND.

What are the natural divisions of the land?

Continents, Islands, Peninsulas, Isthmuses, Capes, Mountains, Plains, and Valleys.

What are CONTINENTS?

They are the largest two of the natural divisions of land.

What are they called?

The Eastern Continent and the Western Continent.

Which is the larger?

The Eastern Continent.

Name the grand divisions of the Eastern Continent.
Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Name the grand divisions of the Western Continent.
North America and South America.

Which of the grand divisions is the largest?

Asia, in the Eastern Continent.



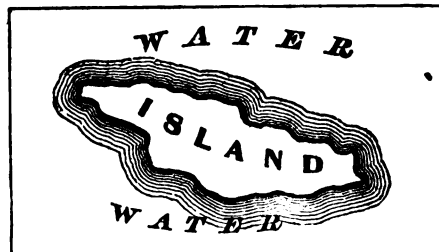
LESSON 12.



AN ISLAND.

What is an ISLAND?

Any portion of land entirely surrounded by water.





PENINSULA, ISTHMUS, CAPE.

What is a **PENINSULA**?

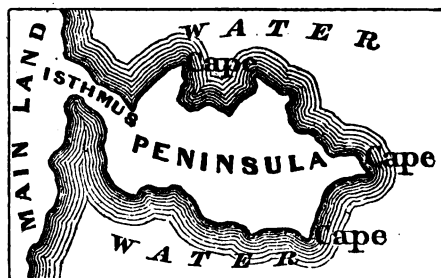
A portion of land almost surrounded by water.

What is an **ISTHMUS**?

A neck of land uniting a peninsula to the mainland.

What is a **CAPE**?

A point of land extending into the water.



By what other names are **CAPEs** sometimes called?
Headlands and Points.

What is a **PROMONTORY**?

A high or mountainous cape.

Let the pupil look at the picture, and then at the map, until he becomes familiar with them, and can trace the same features in both.

LESSON 13.

What is a **MOUNTAIN**?

Land raised to a great height above the surrounding country

What is a **HILL**?

A small elevation of land.

What is a **VOLCANO**?

A mountain which sends forth fire, smoke, stones, ashes, and lava.

Lava consists of melted rocks and other earthy matter.



MOUNTAIN, HILL, VALLEY.

What is a **PLAIN**?

A tract of land level, or nearly so.

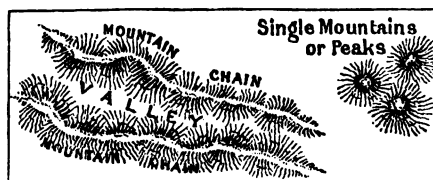
What is a **VALLEY**?

The space between mountains or hills.

What is a **DESERT**?

A barren tract of country.

The drawing below shows how Mountains and Valleys are represented upon maps; and the picture above, how they appear in nature.





LESSON 14.

DIVISIONS OF THE WATER

What is the OCEAN?

The great body of salt water on the globe.

What are the five grand divisions of the Ocean?

The Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Southern.

What are the other natural divisions of the water?

Seas, Gulfs, Bays, Straits, Channels, Sounds, Lakes, and Rivers.



What are SEAS, GULFS, and BAYS?

Bodies of water somewhat confined by land.

What is an ARCHIPELAGO?

A sea containing numerous islands.

What is a STRAIT?

A narrow passage of water connecting two other bodies of water.



What are wide passages of water sometimes called?

Channels.

What is a SOUND?

A comparatively shallow channel or bay.

LESSON 15.



A LAKE.

What is a LAKE?

A body of water nearly or quite surrounded by land.

What are small LAKES called?

Ponds.

What is a RIVER?

A large stream of water flowing through the land.

What are small Streams called?

Rills, Rivulets, and Brooks.

How are Streams formed?

By springs or the overflow of lakes.



A STREAM.

What is the SOURCE of a river?

The place where it rises.

What is the MOUTH of a river?

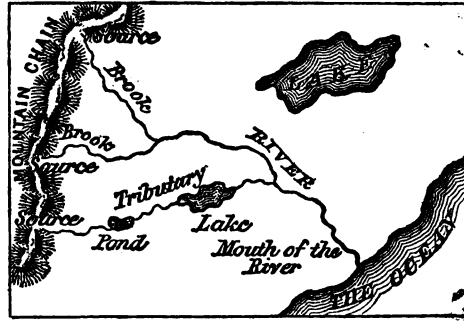
The part where it flows into the sea or other body of water..

What is a river which flows into another called

A tributary or affluent.

What other names are TRIBUTARIES called?

Branches or forks.



LESSON 16.

DEFINITIONS DIFFERENTLY STATED.

The natural divisions of the land are—Continents, Islands, Peninsulas, Isthmuses, Capes, Mountains, Plains, and Valleys.

The CONTINENTS are—the largest two of the natural divisions of land.

The continents are called—the Eastern and the Western.

The grand divisions of the Eastern Continent are—Europe, Asia, and Africa.

The grand divisions of the Western Continent are—North America and South America.

An ISLAND is—land entirely surrounded by water.

A **PENINSULA** *is*—land almost surrounded by water.

An **ISTHMUS** *is*—a neck of land uniting a peninsula to the mainland.

A **CAPE** *is*—a point of land extending into the water.

A **PROMONTORY** *is*—a high or mountainous cape.

A **MOUNTAIN** *is*—land raised to a great height above the surrounding country.

A **HILL** *is*—a small elevation of land.

A **VOLCANO** *is*—a mountain that sends out fire, smoke, ashes, and lava.

A **PLAIN** *is*—a tract of land level, or nearly so.

A **VALLEY** *is*—the space between mountains or hills.

A **DESERT** *is*—a barren tract of country.

LESSON 17.

The **OCEAN** *is*—the great body of salt water.

The five grand divisions of the ocean are named—Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Southern.

The other natural divisions of the water are—Seas, Gulfs, Bays, Straits, Channels, Sounds, Lakes, and Rivers.

SEAS, GULFS, and BAYS *are*—bodies of water somewhat confined by land.

An **ARCHIPELAGO** *is*—a sea containing numerous islands.

A **STRAIT** *is*—a narrow passage connecting two other bodies of water.

A **CHANNEL** *is*—a wide passage of water.

A **SOUND** *is*—a comparatively shallow channel or bay.

A **LAKE** *is*—a body of water nearly or quite surrounded by land.

A **POND** *is*—a small lake.

A **RIVER** *is*—a large stream of water flowing through the land.

RILLS, RIVULETS, and BROOKS *are*—small streams of water flowing through the land.

Streams are formed by—springs or the overflow of lakes.

The *Source of a River* *is*—the place where it rises.

The *Mouth of a River* *is*—the part where it flows into the sea or other body of water.

Rivers that flow into other rivers are called—Tributaries, Branches, or Forks.

LESSON 18.

RACES OF MEN.

When God made the world, with what did he end his labors?

With the creation of man.

In what part of the world is it generally supposed that man first lived?

In the western part of Asia.

Where do his descendants now live?

In nearly all parts of the earth.

Where is he found most beautiful in form and feature?

In the mountain region between the Black and Caspian seas.

What has this fact led some to conclude?

That this mountain region was the early home of mankind.

Should you travel to other countries, what would you observe of the inhabitants?

That they differ in the color of their skins, and in many other respects.

In Europe what would you see?

People of a light complexion.

What, in China and Japan?

People of a yellow complexion.



What, in the wilds of America?

People of a reddish brown or copper-colored skin.

What, in the islands of the Indian Ocean?

People looking somewhat like those of Europe, but of a dark-brown color.

What would you see in most parts of Africa?

People of a black complexion.

What name is given to those of a light color?

Caucasians.

All of this race are not equally fair. The inhabitants of hot climates are much darker than those of the same race living in more temperate regions.

What name is applied to those people of a yellow color?

Mongolians.

What, to those of a copper-colored skin?

Americans or Indians.

What, to those of a dark-brown complexion?
Malays'.

What, to those who are black?
Negroes or Africans.

What do these varieties of mankind constitute?

The Races of Men.

How many races are there?
Five.

Repeat the names which you have applied to them?

Caucasian, Mongolian, American, Malay', African.

How have you distinguished these races?
By the color of their skin.

NOTE.—By examining the picture, the pupil will perceive that the races also differ in the shape of their heads and in the form of their features.

LESSON 19.

OCCUPATIONS OF MANKIND.

What are the three great occupations of mankind?
Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce.

What is Agriculture?

Tilling the ground, so as to raise fruit, potatoes, grain, and other field crops.

What are Manufactures?

Things made by hand, or by machinery, as shoes and hats.

Is machinery much employed in manufacturing?

It is; cloths and many other articles are made almost entirely by the aid of machinery.

What is Commerce?

An interchange of commodities between nations or individuals.

What is Foreign Commerce?

The trade which is carried on with people of other countries.

What is Domestic Commerce?

The trade carried on between people of the same country.

What would you call the trade between a merchant in New York and another in London?

Foreign Trade or Commerce.

What would you call a trade between a merchant in New York and one in Cincinnati?

Domestic Trade or Commerce.



LADING A VESSEL AT A WHARF.

What are the chief productions of a country called in Commerce?

Staple commodities.

What are commodities called when carried out of a country?

Exports.

What, when brought into a country?

Imports.

If a merchant in New York sends wheat to Europe, is it an import or an export?

The same merchant receives silk in return; is it an import or an export?

LESSON 20.

GOVERNMENT.

What is indispensable to your improvement and happiness in the school?

Good order.

What is necessary to the attainment of this object?

Rules, directing us to do what is right, and forbidding us to do what is wrong.

What may such rules be called?

Laws of the school.

For what are these laws made?

To govern the conduct of the pupils.

What does *to govern* mean?

To regulate by law or authority.

What, then, is Government?

Regulating the conduct of persons by the making and enforcing of laws.

What is a State?

All the people of a country united under one government.

What is the person at the head of the government usually styled?

Governor, President, King, or Emperor.

May your school be regarded as a little state?

Yes; the teacher being the governor, and the scholars the people.

What are laws made for a state called?

State laws or statutes.

For what purpose are state laws made?

To regulate the conduct of the people and protect them from injury.

What is the making and executing of such laws called: State or national government.

What is the object of government in a school?
The improvement and happiness of the pupils.

What is the object of government in a state?
The security and happiness of the people

LESSON 21.

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT.

If the people of a state should assemble and make their own laws, and appoint persons to execute them, what would their government be called?

A Democracy.

If they should choose some of their own number to make as well as execute their laws, what would their government be called?

A Republic.

If several republics unite and form one general government, what is such a state called?

A Federal Republic.

What is that form of government in which the chief power is in the hands of a few privileged persons?

An Aristocracy.

What form of government is that in which one person exercises the highest power?

A Monarchy.

If the ruler has all the power and can make such laws as he pleases what is his government called?

A Despotism or an Unlimited Monarchy.

What kind of a monarchy is that in which the ruler is restrained by law in the exercise of his power?

A Limited Monarchy.

Will you now mention where these different forms of government prevail?

The governments are mostly *republican* in America; *despotisms* or *limited monarchies* in Europe; and nearly all *despotisms* in Asia and Africa.

LESSON 22.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

In your lessons about land and water, what did you call such divisions as mountains, rivers, and lakes?

Natural Divisions, because they exist in nature.

Are countries, cities, and towns natural divisions?

No; they do not exist in nature, but are made by man.

What are such divisions called?

Political Divisions.

For what are these divisions made?

For the purposes of government.

Name the principal ones.

Empires, Kingdoms, and Republics.

What is an Empire?

The territory or countries under a ruler called an emperor.

What is a Kingdom?

A country in which the highest officer is a king or a queen.

What is a Republic?

A country whose laws are made by persons chosen by the people.

What is a Village?

A small collection of houses and inhabitants.

What is a Town?

A large collection of houses and inhabitants.

What is a City?

A town having special privileges.

What is the Capital of a State or Country?

The city or town where its laws are made.



LESSON 23.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

GRAND DIVISIONS.—Which division lies in the northern part of the Western Hemisphere? N. A.-a.

What division in the southern part? S. A.-a.

What connects these two divisions? I-s of P.-a.

What is an Isthmus?

ISLANDS.—*What is an Island?*

What body of land east of the northern part of North America? G.-d.

What island near the eastern extremity of North America? Newfoundland.

What islands between North and South America? W. I.-s.

What islands in the Atlantic Ocean north of the West Indies? B.-a.

What groups of islands still farther to the east? A.-e, C.-e V.-e.

What islands west of South America, nearly under the line of the Equator? G.-s.

What islands extend in a chain, nearly east and west, from the northwestern part of North America? A.-n.

What islands does Oceanica embrace? A great number of islands in the Pacific Ocean.

What group of islands of Oceanica is situated west of North America, and a little to the south of the Tropic of Cancer? S.-h.

What archipelago near the Equator? C.-l.

What groups of islands between the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn? S.-y, F.-e.

What group of islands south of the Tropic of Capricorn? N. Z.-d.

CAPEs.—*What is a Cape?*

What cape at the southern extremity of Greenland? F.-l.

At the eastern extremity of South America? St. R.-e.

At the southern extremity of South America? H.-n.

On the western coast of North America? M.-o.

OCEANS.—*What is an Ocean?*

What ocean north of North America? Ar.-o.

What ocean east of North America? At.-o.

What ocean west of North America? P.-o.

What ocean east of South America? At.-o.

What ocean west of South America? P.-o.

SEAS, GULFS, AND BAYS.—*What is a Sea, Gulf, or Bay?*

What bay west of Greenland? B.-n's.

What bay in the north part of North America? H.-n's.

What gulf on the east of North America? St. L.-e.

What, on the south of North America? M.-o.

What sea washes the northern coast of South America? C.-n.

What gulf on the west coast of North America? C.-o.

STRAITS.—*What is a Strait?*

What strait joins Baffin's Bay with the Atlantic? D.-a.

What strait south of South America? M.-n.

What strait joins the Arctic with the Pacific? B.-g's.

RIVERS.—*What is a River?*

What river in North America flows into the Arctic Ocean? M.-e.

What river flows into the Gulf of Mexico? M.-l.

What river flows into the Mississippi? M.-ri.

What river flows into the Pacific? C.-a.

What river in the north part of South America? O.-o.

What river in the southern part? Rio de la P.-a.

What river has its mouth nearly under the line of the Equator? A.-n.

Into what ocean do these three rivers flow? At.-c.

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.—What grand division is partly shown on the northwest part of this map? Asia.

What strait separates North America from Asia? B.-g's.

Which of the two grand divisions of the Western Hemisphere lies wholly north of the Equator? N. A.-a.

On which side of the Equator does the greater portion of South America lie?

What circle crosses the northern part of North America? A.-c.

What zone north of this circle? N. F.-d.

What tropic crosses the southern part of North America? C.-r.

In what zone is the greater part of North America? N. T.-e.

What tropic crosses South America? C.-n.

In what zone is the greater part of South America? T.-d.

In what zone is the southern part? S. T.-e.

What land near the South Pole? V.-a.

In what zone is it? S. F.-d.



LESSON 24.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

GRAND DIVISIONS.—What are the grand divisions of the Eastern Hemisphere? E-e, A-a, A-ca

Which of these divisions extends into the Western Hemisphere? A-a.

What connects Asia and Africa? I-s of S-s.

What is an Isthmus?

What division, composed of islands, is partly in the Eastern and partly in the Western Hemisphere? O-a.

ISLANDS.—*What is an Island?*

What islands east of Asia? J-n.

What islands east of the China Sea? P-e.

What three islands are crossed by the Equator? S-a, C-s, B-o.

What long, narrow island southeast of Sumatra? J-a.

What island, the largest in the world, east of the Indian Ocean? A-a.

What island north of Australia? N. G-a.

What island south of Australia? Van D-n's L-d.

What island in the southwestern part of the Bay of Bengal? C-n.

What island east of the south part of Africa? M-r.

What islands west of the north part of Africa? C-y.

What islands west of the mainland of Europe? B-sh.

What island west of the north part of Europe? I-d.

OCEANS.—*What is the Ocean? What are its divisions?*

What ocean north of Europe and Asia? Ar-c.

What ocean east of Asia? P-c.

What ocean south of Asia? I-n.

What ocean west of Europe and Africa? A-o.

What ocean south of the Indian Ocean? S-n.

SEAS, GULFS, BAYS.—*What is a Sea, Gulf, or Bay?*

What large sea southeast of Asia? C-a.

What bay south of Asia? B-l.

What sea south of Asia? A-n.

What sea between Asia and Africa? R-d.

What, between Africa and Europe? M-n.

What sea is connected with the Mediterranean? B-k.

What sea east of the Black Sea? C-n.

What gulf south of the western part of Africa? G-a.

What sea west of the northern part? N-th.

What sea in the northwest part of Europe? B-c.

STRAITS.—*What is a Strait?*

What strait leads into the Mediterranean Sea? G-r.

What, into the Red Sea? B-b.

What strait between the island of Sumatra and the mainland of Asia? M-a.

What, between Australia and New Guinea? T-s.

Between Australia and Van Diemen's Land? B-s.

What channel between the Island of Madagascar and Africa? M-e.

RIVERS.—*What is a River?*

What is the course of a river? The direction in which it flows.

What is the course of the rivers in northern Asia? N.

What is the course in eastern Asia? E.

What, in southern Asia? S.

Into what ocean do the Obi, Yenesei, and Lena flow? A-o.

Into what ocean do the Amoor', Hoang' Ho, and Yang-tse Kiang' flow? P-c.

Into what bay do the Bramahpoo'tra and Gan'ges flow? B-l (*ben-gaul'*).

Into what sea does the Indus flow? A-n.

What river in Europe flows into the Caspian Sea? V-a.

What river in Africa flows into the Mediterranean? N-o.

What river flows into the Gulf of Guinea? N-r.

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.—What circle crosses the northern part of Europe and Asia? Ar-c.

What tropic crosses the northern part of Africa and the southern part of Asia? C-r.

What tropic crosses the southern part of Africa and the Island of Australia? C-n.

What grand divisions of the Eastern Hemisphere are situated wholly north of the Equator? E-e, A-ia.

Does the greater portion of Africa lie north or south of the Equator? North.

In what zone is the greater part of Africa? T-d.

In what zone is the greater part of Europe and Asia? N. T-e.

What cape on the west coast of Africa? V-e.

What cape in the southern part of Africa? G-d H-e.

Which is the smallest of the grand divisions? E-e.

Which is the largest? A-ia.

What continent near the south pole? Ar-c.

On what ocean would you sail in going from America to Europe. At-a.

LESSON 25.

EXERCISES ON THE MAP.

DIVISIONS.

In which hemisphere is it, and where situated?

EXAMPLE.—North America?—Is situated in the northern part of the Western Hemisphere; it is north-west from South America.

NORTH AMERICA?	ASIA?
SOUTH AMERICA?	AFRICA?
EUROPE?	OCEANIA?

ISLANDS.

Tell where they are situated, and the direction from the nearest mainland.

EXAMPLE.—Bermuda?—Situated in the Atlantic Ocean, east of North America.

BERMUDA?	SUMATRA?
AZORE?	BORNEO?
CAPE VERDE?	CELEBES (<i>sel-c-bis</i>)?
WEST INDIES?	JAVA?
GALAPAGOS?	AUSTRALIA?
ALEUTIAN?	NEW GUINEA?
SANDWICH?	VAN DIEMEN'S LAND?
CENTRAL?	CEYLON?
SOCIETY?	MADAGASCAR?
FEEJEE?	CANARY?
NEW ZEALAND?	BRITISH?
JAPAN?	ICELAND?
PHILIPPINE?	

CAPES.

Where is it situated? Into what waters does it extend?

EXAMPLE.—Cape Farewell?—Situated at the southern extremity of Greenland, and extends into the Atlantic Ocean.

FAREWELL?	HORN?
ST. ROQUE (<i>saint roke</i>)?	GOOD HOPE?
MENDOCINO (<i>mendo-see-no</i>)?	VERDE?

OCEANS.

What shores does it wash?

EXAMPLE.—Atlantic?—It washes the western

shores of Europe and Africa, and the eastern shores of North and South America.

ATLANTIC?	ARCTIC?
PACIFIC?	SOUTHERN, OR
INDIAN?	ANTARCTIC?

SEAS, GULFS, AND BAYS.

Where is it situated? With what larger body of water is it connected?

EXAMPLE.—Hudson's Bay?—Is situated in the northern part of North America, and is connected with the Atlantic Ocean.

BAFFIN'S B.	ARABIAN S.
HUDSON'S B.	RED S.
ST. LAWRENCE, G.	GUINEA, G.
MEXICO, G.	MEDITERRANEAN S.
CARIBBEAN S.	BLACK S.
CALIFORNIA, G.	CASPIAN S.
CHINA S.	BALTIC S.
BENGAL (<i>ben-gaul</i>), B.	NORTH S.

STRAITS.

What lands does it separate? What waters does it connect?

EXAMPLE.—Behring's?—Separates Asia from North America, and connects the Pacific and Arctic oceans.

DAVIS?	MALACCA?
MAGELAN?	BAB-EL-MANDEB?
BEHRINGS (<i>bee-rings</i>)?	MOZAMBIQUE (<i>mo-zam-beek</i>)?
BASS?	
TORRES?	GIBRALTAR?

RIVERS.

Where is it; what is its course; and where does it empty?

EXAMPLE.—Mackenzie?—It is in North America, flows north, and empties into the Arctic Ocean.

MACKENZIE?	AMOOR?
MISSISSIPPI?	HOANG HO (<i>hwang</i>)?
MISSOURI?	YANG-TSE-KIANG (<i>e</i>)?
COLUMBIA?	BRAMAHPOO'TRA?
ORINOCO?	GANGES?
AMAZON?	INDUS?
RIO DE LA PLATA?	VOLGA?
OB (<i>o'be</i>)?	NILE?
YENESEI (<i>yen-c-sa'e</i>)?	NIGER (<i>ni'jer</i>)?
LENA?	

LESSON 26.

EASTERN AND WESTERN CONTINENTS.

What name is given to the continent which is situated in the Eastern Hemisphere?

Eastern Continent, or Old World.

Why is it named the Old World?

Because it has been the longest inhabited by man.

What are we taught about the Eastern Continent?

That some of the most important events in the world's history took place there.

In what parts did some of the most remarkable of these events occur?

In those parts bordering on the Mediterranean Sea.

What name is given to the continent situated in the Western Hemisphere?

Western Continent, or New World.

Why is it named the New World?

Because, compared with the Eastern Continent, it has been but a little while known.

How long has it been known?

About three hundred and fifty years.

Who discovered it?

Christopher Columbus.

What part did he first see?

One of the West India Islands.

After whom was America named?

Americus Vespucius, who visited it soon after its discovery by Columbus.

When and where was the first permanent settlements made in the United States?

In 1563, at St. Augustine.

LESSON 27.

Which is the larger, the Eastern Continent or the Western?

The Eastern.

Which Hemisphere has the most land, the Northern or the Southern?

The Northern.

Which extends farthest south, the Eastern Continent or the Western?

The Western.

Which has the greater extent of land south of the equator?

The Western.

In what direction is the Eastern Continent the longest?

From northeast to southwest.

In what direction is the Western Continent the longest?

From north to south.

Will you look on the maps of the Hemispheres, and say in what direction most of the peninsulas point?

Nearly all point toward the south.

What large island, in the Eastern Hemisphere, sometimes called a continent?

Australia.

What ocean washes the western part of the Eastern Continent and the eastern part of the Western Continent?

The Atlantic.

What large ocean extends west from America?

The Pacific.

Which of these oceans is the widest?

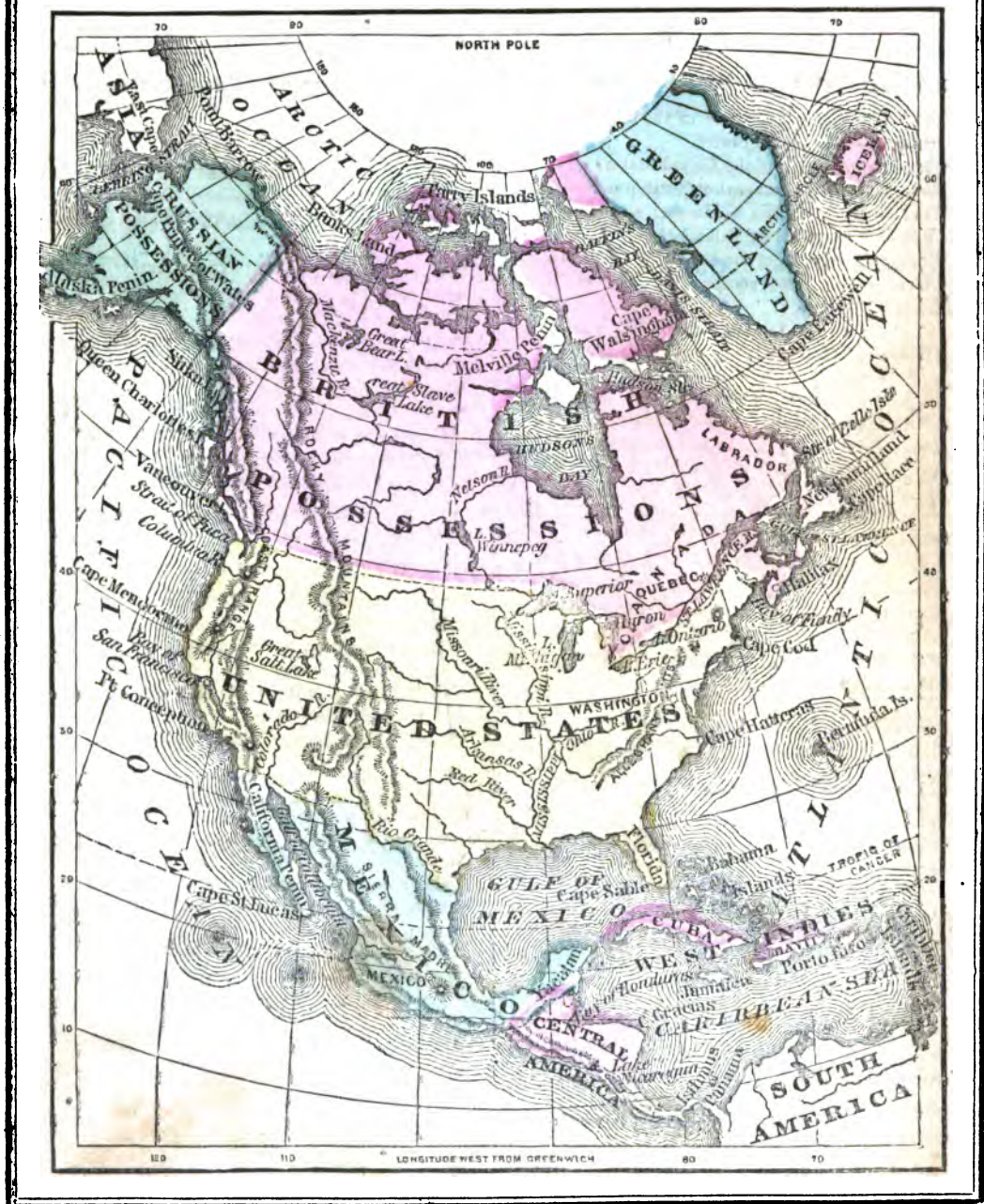
The Pacific is more than six times as wide as the Atlantic.

How wide is the Pacific?

It extends nearly half around the globe.

What ocean between Africa and Australia?

The Indian.



LESSON 28.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

DIVISIONS.—What division is in the central part of North America? United States.

What country north of the United States? B-h.

What, in the northwest part of North America? R-n.

What division on the northeast, separated from the British Possessions by Baffin's Bay? G-d.

What division south of the United States? M-o.

Which is the most southern division of North America? C-I A-a.

ISLANDS.—What island east of Greenland? I-d.

Is Greenland itself an island? It is.

What islands north of the British Possessions? P-y.

What island east of the British Possessions? N-d.

What islands east of the United States? B-a.

What islands southeast of the United States? W. I-s.

What group east of Florida? B-a.

What island south of Florida? C-a.

What island south of Cuba? J-a.

Southeast of Cuba? H-i. East of Hayti? P-o R-o.

What chain of islands east of the Caribbean Sea? C-e.

What islands on the west coast belong to Great Britain? Vancouver and Queen Charlotte's.

What island farther north contains the capital of the Russian Possessions? S-a.

PENINSULAS.—*What is a Peninsula?*

What peninsula in the northeastern part of the British Possessions? M-e.

What peninsula north of Cuba? F-a.

What peninsula southwest of Cuba? Y-n.

What, west of the Gulf of California? C-a.

What peninsula in the southwestern part of the Russian Possessions? A-a.

CAPES.—What cape west of Davis' Strait? W-m.

At the southern extremity of Greenland? F-l.

At the southeastern extremity of Newfoundland? R-e.

What capes on the eastern coast of the United States? C-d, H-s.

At the southern extremity of Florida? S-e.

On the eastern coast of Central America? G-s.

In the south part of California peninsula? St. L-s.

On the western coast of the United States? M-o.

At the western extremity of the Russian Possessions? Pr. of W-a.

MOUNTAINS.—*What is a Mountain?*

What range of mountains extend through the British Possessions and the United States? R-y.

What name does this range take in Mexico? S-a M-e (*se-er'rah mah-dra'*).

What range near the Pacific Coast? C-t.

What, in the eastern part of the United States? A-y.

SEAS, GULFS, BAYS, AND STRAITS.—What bay east of Greenland? B-n's.

What strait connects it with the Atlantic? D-s.

What large bay in the British Possessions? H-n's.

What strait connects it with the Atlantic? H-n.

What gulf west of Newfoundland? St. L-o.

What strait leads into it from the north? B-o I-e.

What gulf south of the United States? M-o.

What gulf north of Central America? H-a.

What sea east of Central America? C-n.

What gulf in the western part of Mexico? C-a.

What bay farther north? San F-o.

What strait connects the Pacific Ocean with the Arctic? B-g.

LAKES.—*What is a Lake?*

What three large lakes in the British Possessions? G-t B-r, G-t S-e, W-g.

Name the four great lakes between the British Possessions and the United States. S-r, H-a, E-e, O-o.

What lake connected with Lake Huron lies wholly in the United States? M-n.

What lake in Central America? N-a (*nic-ar-al/gwah*).

RIVERS.—What large river flows north into the Arctic Ocean? M-e.

Northeast into the Gulf of St. Lawrence? St. L-e.

What large river flows south through the United States into the Gulf of Mexico? M-i.

Name its principal tributary from the east. O-o.

In what mountains does it rise? A-y.

What is its course?

Name the three tributaries of the Mississippi from the west. M-i, A-s, R-d.

In what mountains do these rivers rise? R-y.

What is their course?

What river forms a part of the boundary between the United States and Mexico? G-o (*reo gran'de*).

What river flows into the Gulf of California? C-o

What river flows into the Pacific? C-a.

LESSON 29.

EXERCISES ON THE MAP.

DIVISIONS.

Where is it situated? What bounds it on the north, south, east, west?

EXAMPLE.—United States?—Situated in the central portion of North America; bounded on the north by the British Possessions, east by the Atlantic Ocean, south by the Gulf of Mexico and Mexico, west by the Pacific Ocean.

RUS'SIAN POSSESSIONS?	UNITED STATES?
BRITISH POSSESSIONS?	MEX'ICO?
GREENLAND?	CENTRAL AMER'ICA?

ISLANDS.

Where is it situated?

EXAMPLE.—Ice'land?—Is situated in the Atlantic Ocean, east of Greenland.

ICE'LAND?	HAY'TI?
GREENLAND?	JAMA'ICA (ja-mā'ka)?
PAR'AGUAY?	PORTO R'ICO (e)?
NEWFOUNDLAND?	CAR'IBBEE?
BERMUDA?	VANCOU'VER?
BAHAMAS?	QUEEN CHAR'LOTTE'S?
CUBA?	SIT'KA?

PENINSULAS.

From what part of the country, and in what direction, does it project? What waters wash its shores?

EXAMPLE.—Florida?—It projects from the southeastern part of the United States, in a southerly direction. The Atlantic Ocean is on the east; the Gulf of Mexico, on the west.

MELVILLE?	CALIFORNIA.
FLORIDA?	ALASKA?
YUCATAN?	

CAPES.

Where is it situated?

EXAMPLE.—Cape Farewell?—Is situated at the southern extremity of Greenland.

WALSINGHAM?	SABLE?
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FAREWELL?

RACE?

COD?

HATTERAS?

GRACIAS (grah'the-as)?

ST. LU'CAS?

MENDOC'NO (e)?

PRINCE OF WALES?

MOUNTAINS.

In what direction, and through what country or countries, does the range extend?

EXAMPLE.—Allegha'ny?—They extend in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction, through the eastern part of the United States

ROCK'Y?	SIER'RA MAD'RE?
COAST RANGE?	ALLEGHA'NY?

SEAS, GULFS, AND BAYS.

Where is it situated? With what larger body of water is it connected?

EXAMPLE.—Baffin's Bay?—Is situated west of Greenland, and is connected with the Atlantic Ocean.

BAFFIN'S B.?	CARIBBE'AN S.?
HUDSON'S B.?	HONDURAS B.?
ST. LAWRENCE G.?	CALIFORNIA G.?
MEXICO G.?	SAN FRANCISCO B.?

LAKES.

Where is it situated?

EXAMPLE.—Great Bear?—Is situated in the northern part of the British Possessions.

GREAT BEAR?	ERIE?
GREAT SLAVE?	ONTARIO?
WINNEPEG?	MICHIGAN?
SUPERIOR?	NICARAGUA?
HURON?	GREAT SALT?

RIVERS.

Where is it; what is its course; and where does it empty?

EXAMPLE.—St. Lawrence?—Is in the southeastern part of British America; its course is northeast, and it empties into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

MACKENZIE?	ARKAN'SAS?
ST. LAWRENCE?	RED?
MISSISSIPPI?	RIO GRANDE (e)?
OHIO?	COLORADO (kol-o-rah'do)?
MISSOURI?	COLUMBIA?

LESSON 30.

NORTH AMERICA.

North America is situated where?

In the northern part of the Western Hemisphere.

What is the climate in the northern part?

It is very cold.

In what zone is it?

Mostly in the Frigid Zone.

How cold is it north of Hudson's Bay?

So cold that the ground is covered with snow and ice during most of the year.

What is the climate of the southern part?

It is very warm.

In what zone is this portion?

In the Torrid Zone.

Does snow ever fall in this part?

It does not, except on very high mountains.

What is the climate in the middle portion?

It is between the extremes of heat and cold.

In what zone is it?

In the Temperate Zone.

With what was a large portion of North America once covered?

Forests.

What can you say of the prairies of North America?

They are very numerous, covering a large extent of country.

What are prairies?

They are regions destitute of trees, and generally covered with grass.

What part is most mountainous?

The western.

Where is the surface generally low and level?

Along the Atlantic coast, and in the valley of the Mississippi.

What is the soil of North America?

It is generally fertile.

Where is it particularly rich?

In that part drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries.

What is this region called?

The *basin* or valley of the Mississippi.

LESSON 31.

NORTH AMERICA.

(Continued.)



WHITE BEARS AND SEALS.

Mention some of the most noted wild animals of North America.

White and grizzly bears; the buffalo, moose, and deer; the wolf, fox, beaver, marten, and other fur-bearing animals.

Where do we find the walrus and seal?

On the shores of the northern seas.

Where are whales most abundant?

In Baffin's Bay and the northern part of the Pacific Ocean.

What birds are found only in America?

The wild turkey and the humming-bird.

Name the principal reptiles.

Alligators, rattlesnakes, and turtles.

What kinds of fish are abundant?

Cod, herring, and mackerel.

Mention the principal kinds of grain cultivated in North America.

Wheat, Indian-corn, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, and rice.



THE SUGAR-CANE.

Name some other important articles cultivated.

The potato, sugar-cane, tobacco, and cotton.

Did all these grow in America when it was discovered?

No; but tobacco, Indian-corn, and the potato were first found here.

Where did the others come from?

From Europe, and other parts of the Eastern Continent.

What are the chief minerals of North America?

Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, and coal.

LESSON 32.

NORTH AMERICA.

(Continued.)

What can you say of the rivers and lakes of North America?

They are numerous, and very large.

Do most of the rivers of North America flow into the Atlantic or the Pacific?

Into the Atlantic.

Which is the largest river in this division?

The Mississippi.

For what is it remarkable?

It enters the Gulf of Mexico by several different mouths.



MOUTHS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Which is the largest tributary of the Mississippi?

The Missouri.

What do these two rivers taken together form?

The longest river on the globe.

What are the most remarkable falls of this division?

The Falls of Niagara; the Falls of St. Anthony, in the Mississippi; and the Great Falls of the Missouri.

In what part of North America are most of the lakes situated?

In the northern part.

• Where are the largest lakes?

Between the British Possessions and the United States.

Which is the largest?

Lake Superior.

What can you say of this lake?

It is the largest body of fresh water in the world.

For what is Great Salt Lake remarkable?

For its saltness, and for having no visible outlet.

LESSON 33.

RUSSIAN AND DANISH POSSESSIONS.

The Russian Possessions: what can you say of them?

They are cold and barren.

Who are the inhabitants?

Mostly tribes of native Indians, with a few Russian traders.

How are the inhabitants chiefly employed?

In catching seals and other fur-bearing animals.

The Danish Possessions: what are they?

Greenland and Iceland.

Iceland: what is its surface?

Rough and barren.

What celebrated volcano on this island?

Mount Hekla.

What other remarkable curiosities here?

The Geysers (*gi'sers*) or boiling springs.

What can you say of the inhabitants?

They are remarkable for their attainments in literature.

Greenland: what is said of it?

It is a cold, desolate region, nearly destitute of vegetation.

What useful animal abounds here?

The seal.



SEA-LION AND SEALS.

What does it furnish to the inhabitants?

Its flesh furnishes food; its skin supplies clothing and a covering for their canoes and tents; and its oil yields heat and light.



THE BEAVER.

LESSON 34.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

DIVISIONS.—What does this map represent? The five British Provinces in North America. Name them.

CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND.
NEW BRUNSWICK, PRINCE EDWARD I.,

What are the two divisions of Canada? C-a E-t, C-a W-t.

What cape at the eastern extremity? B-n.
What cape at the eastern extremity of Nova Scotia? C-o.
What cape at the southern extremity? S-e.



GULFS AND BAYS.—What bay is connected with Lake Huron on the east? G-n.

What gulf west of Newfoundland? St. L-e.

Which of the provinces are islands? Pr. E-d I., N-d.
To which province does Cape Breton (*brit'un*) Island belong? Nova Scotia.

ISLANDS.—What island at the mouth of the River St. Lawrence? A-i.

What group in the Gulf of St. Lawrence? M-n.

What islands, belonging to France, south of Newfoundland? M-n (*me-ke-lon'*), L-y, St. P-e.

What island off the southeast coast of Nova Scotia? S-e.

CAPIES.—What cape in the northern part of Newfoundland? B-d.

What, in the southern part of Newfoundland? R-a.

What cape on the western coast of Newfoundland? R-y.

What cape at the northern extremity of Cape Breton Island? N-h.

What bay north of New Brunswick? C-r (*cha-leur'*).
What, between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia? F-y.
What bays on the east of Newfoundland? W-e, T-y.

STRAITS.—What strait separates Prince Edward Isl. and from the mainland? N-d.

What is the strait named which separates Cape Breton Island from Nova Scotia? G-t of C-o.

What strait separates Newfoundland from Canada East? B-e (*bel-eel'*).

LAKES AND RIVERS.—What four great lakes border on Canada West? S-r, H-n, E-e, O-o.

What lake between lakes Huron and Erie? St. C-r.

What lake southeast of Georgian Bay? S-e.

What river divides Canada East from Canada West? O-a.



What river flows from Lake Superior into Lake Huron? St. M-y.

What, flows from Lake Huron into Lake St. Clair? St. Clair.

What, flows from Lake St. Clair into Lake Erie? Detroit.

What river from Canada flows into Lake St. Clair? T-s (*temz*).

What river flows into Lake Erie? G-d.

What, into Lake Ontario? T-t.

What river flows from Lake Erie into Lake Ontario? Niagara.

What celebrated falls are in the Niagara River? N-a.

What river flows from Lake Ontario into the Gulf of St. Lawrence? St. L-e.

What is its course? N. E.

What, in Canada East, flow into the St. Lawrence from the north? St. M-e (*saint maurice*), S-y (*sag-en-nay*).

What, flows into the St. Lawrence from the south? St. F-a.

What river flows through the western part of New Brunswick? St. J-n.

What river in this province flows into the Gulf of St. Lawrence? M-i (*mir-a-me-shee*).

CITIES AND TOWNS.—What town on the Ottawa River is the capital of Canada? O-a C-y.

What town near the outlet of Lake Ontario? K-n.

What town near the head of the lake? H-n.

What, on Lake Ontario, northeast of Hamilton? T-o.

What town, the largest in Canada, on an island in the River St. Lawrence? M-l.

What town on the St. Lawrence, formerly a capital of Canada? Q-c.

What is the capital of New Brunswick? F-n.

What town near the mouth of the St. John? St. J-n.

What is the capital of Nova Scotia? H-x.

What town west of Halifax? A-s.

What is the chief town on Cape Breton Island? S-y.

What is the capital of Prince Edward Island? Charlotte Town.

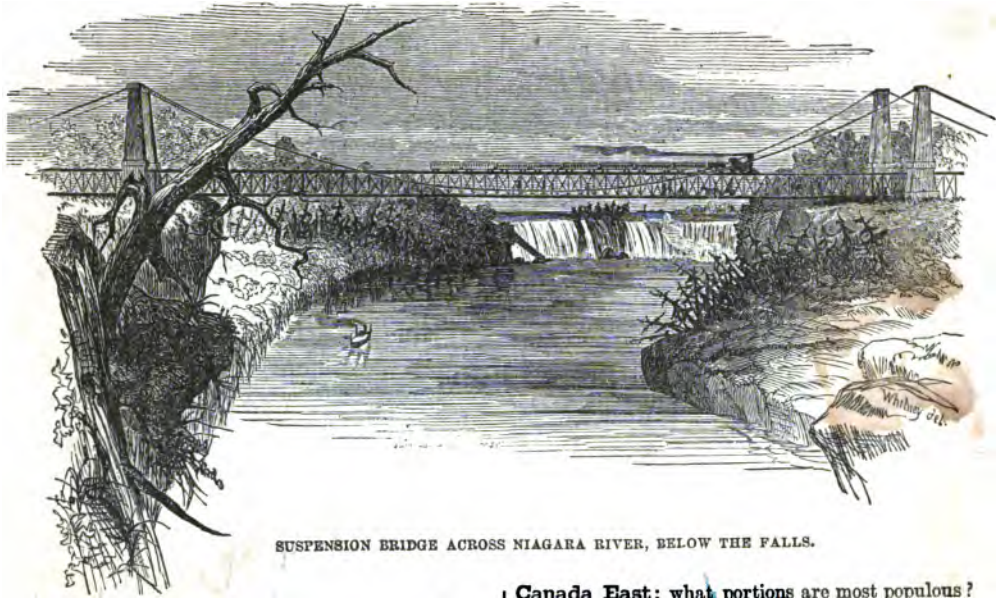
What is the capital of Newfoundland? St. J-s.

CAPITALS of Countries and States, upon all the maps in this book, are indicated by the lettering, thus;

Other towns are represented thus:

• QUEBEC

• MONTREAL



SUSPENSION BRIDGE ACROSS NIAGARA RIVER, BELOW THE FALLS.

LESSON 35.

CANADA.

What are the five British Provinces in North America?
Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

Canada: how divided?

Into Canada East and Canada West.

Canada West is distinguished for what?

For its rapid growth in population.

Who are the inhabitants?

They are mostly English, Scotch, Irish, and their descendants.

What is the chief pursuit of the people
Farming.

In what is Canada West making great progress?

In public improvements.

Canada East: what portions are most populous?

Those which border on the St. Lawrence.

Who are most of the inhabitants?

They are descendants of the French, who first settled the country.

Where did they form their first settlement?

At Montreal.

What are they called?

Canadians.

What can you say of them?

They are a frugal, industrious, and contented people.

What is exported from Canada East?

Great quantities of timber, for ship-building and other purposes.

What do the people of Canada West export?

A great deal of wheat, oats, barley, and other kinds of grain.

LESSON 36.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

New Brunswick is noted for what?

Its forests and grindstone quarries.

What can you say of its winters?

They are long, and very cold.

What is the chief source of wealth and employment to the people?

The timber trade.

Of what other articles are large quantities exported?

Dried fish, coal, gypsum, and grindstones.

Nova Scotia: what is it?

It is a long, narrow peninsula.

For what is it noted?

For its excellent harbors.

What is its climate?

Much milder than that of New Brunswick.

What prevail along the Atlantic coast?

Dense fogs.

What useful minerals does Nova Scotia possess?

Iron, coal, marble, and gypsum.

What kinds of fish abound on the coast?

Cod, mackerel, and herring.

Does the island of Cape Breton resemble Nova Scotia?

Very much, in climate and productions.

What can you say of Halifax?

It has one of the best harbors in the world.

What else can you say of Halifax?

It is a stopping place for steamships on their way to and from Europe.

LESSON 37.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND NEW-FOUNDLAND.

Prince Edward Island: how does it differ from Nova Scotia and Cape Breton?

It is almost destitute of useful minerals and free from fogs.

What is the chief business of the inhabitants?

Farming.

Newfoundland: what is it?

A large island, nearer Great Britain than any other part of America.

In what occupation are the people chiefly employed?

The fisheries.



COD-FISHING.

What kinds of fish abound in the waters around Newfoundland?

Cod, salmon, herring, and mackerel.

What is said of the cod-fishery?

More cod-fish are taken on the banks of Newfoundland than in any other part of the globe.

To what countries is this fish mostly exported?

The West Indies and Spain.



LESSON 38.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

BOUNDARIES AND DIVISIONS.—In which of the grand divisions are the United States situated? N. A-a.
 What country north of the United States? B-h P-s.
 What ocean east of the United States? A-t-c
 What gulf and country south of the United States? M-o.
 What ocean west of the United States? P-c.
 Into how many sections are the United States divided? Five
 What are they called?

EASTERN STATES,	WESTERN STATES,
MIDDLE STATES,	TERRITORIES.
SOUTHERN STATES,	

On the above map the Eastern States are colored green; the Middle, yellow, the Southern, red; the Western, blue; and the

In what part of the country are the Eastern States?
 What is the direction of the Middle States from the Eastern?
 In what direction are the Western States from the Middle?
 In what part of the country are the Southern States?
 Which of the territories lies partly east and partly west of the Rocky Mountains? N. M-o, C-o, N-a.
 On which side of these mountains are Dakota, Nebraska, and Indian?
 On which side are Washington, Utah, and Nevada?
 What states west of the Rocky Mountains? C-a, O-n.
 Which of the Eastern States border on the Atlantic? M-e, New H-e, M-s. R-e I-d, C-t.
 Which of the Middle States border on the Atlantic?



Which of the Southern States? M-d, V-a, N. C-a, S. C-a, G-a, F-a.

Which border on the Gulf of Mexico? F-a, A-a, M-i, L-a, T-s.

Which of the Southern States border on the east side of the Mississippi River? M-i.

Which of the Western States? T-e, K-y, I-s, W-n.

Which of the Southern States border on the western side of the Mississippi River? L-a.

Which of the Western States? A-s, M-i, I-a, M-a.

What three Western States are separated from Kentucky by the Ohio River? O-o, I-a, I-s.

Which of the Western States are remarkable for their lakes? M-n, W-n, M-a.

What countries are said to have no sea-coast? Those which do not border on the sea or ocean.

What are such countries sometimes called? Inland. Is this name applied to towns situated at a distance from the sea? It is.

Which of the Eastern States is inland? V-t.

Which of the Middle States is inland? P-a.

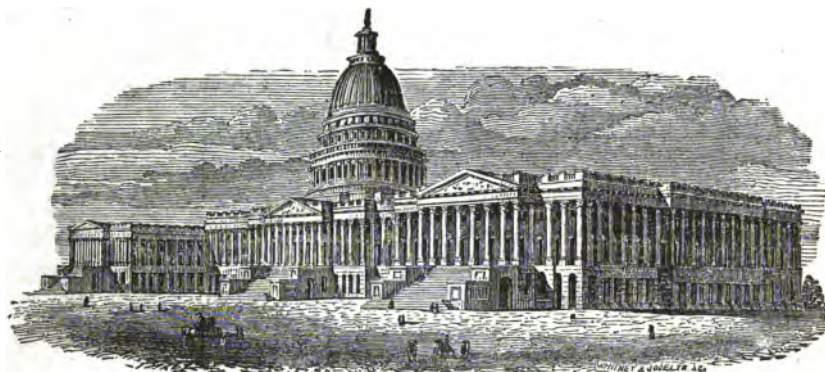
How many of the Western States are inland? All but two. Which are they? C-a and O-n.

Which of the Middle and Southern states are mountainous in the west? P-a, M-d, V-a, N. C-a, S. C-a.

What mountains pass through these states? A-y.

In going from Iowa to San Francisco, in California, what three ranges of mountains would you cross? R-y, S-a N-a, C-t R-e.

What name is given to that portion of country between the Alleghany and Rocky mountains? Mississippi Valley. What is a Valley?



CAPITOL OF THE UNITED STATES AT WASHINGTON.

LESSON 39.**UNITED STATES.**

United States: in what part of North America is it situated?

Nearly in the central part.

For what is it distinguished?

It is the most powerful and prosperous country in America.

What can you say of the extent of its territory?

It reaches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and embraces more than a third part of North America.

What is the climate of the United States?

In the north it is rather cold; in the south, hot; in the middle portions, mild and agreeable.

What can you say of its vegetable productions?

They are various, those of each section corresponding to its climate.

Of what do they chiefly consist in the north?

Grain, grass, potatoes, and the more hardy kinds of fruit, such as apples and pears.

In the middle portions, what are produced in great perfection?

Indian-corn, wheat, tobacco, peaches, and apricots.

What are the staple products in the south?

Cotton, rice, tobacco, and sugar-cane; figs, oranges, and other tropical fruits also flourish here.

Why are the products of the south not cultivated in the Northern States?

Because the climate is too cold for their growth.

In what parts of the country does agriculture form the leading pursuit of the people?

In the Southern and Western states.

In what sections are the inhabitants most largely engaged in manufactures and commerce?

In the Middle and Eastern states.

Mention other branches of industry which furnish employment to many.

Mining, lumbering, and the fisheries.

What can you say of the government of the United States?

It is a Federal Republic.

LESSON 40

QUESTIONS
ON THE MAP

EASTERN STATES.

Name the six Eastern States.

MAINE,
NEW HAMPSHIRE,
VERMONT,
MASSACHUSETTS,
RHODE ISLAND,
CONNECTICUT.

Which of these extends farthest north and east? M-e.

Which, extends farthest south? C-t.

What province east of Maine? N. B-k.

What, north of the Eastern States? C-a E-t.

What state west of Maine? N. H-e.

What, west of New Hampshire? V-t.

What state south of New Hampshire and Vermont? M-s.

What two states south of Massachusetts? R-e I-d, C-t.

What state west of the Eastern States? N. Y-k.

Which of the Eastern States is the largest? M-e.

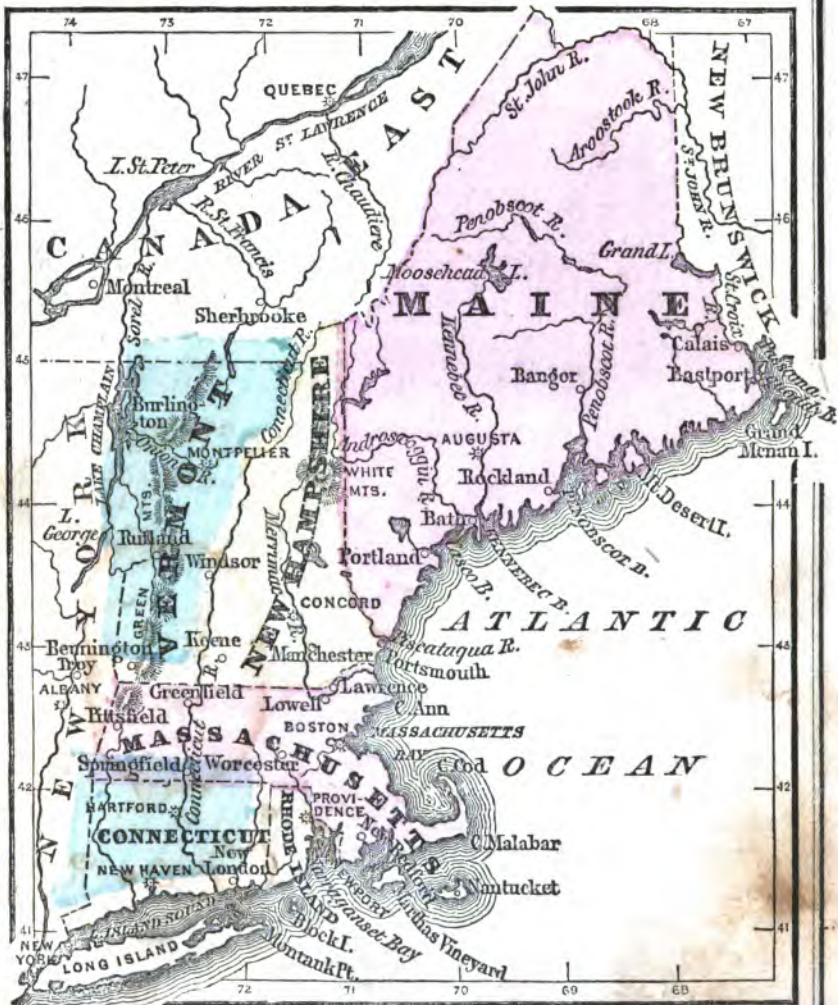
Which is the smallest? R-e I-d.

Which has the greatest extent of sea-coast? M-e.

Which has no sea-coast? V-t.

RIVERS.—What river on the northern boundary of Maine? St. J-n.

What, on the eastern boundary? St. C-x (kroi).
Name the principal rivers in Maine. P-t, K-c, A-n.



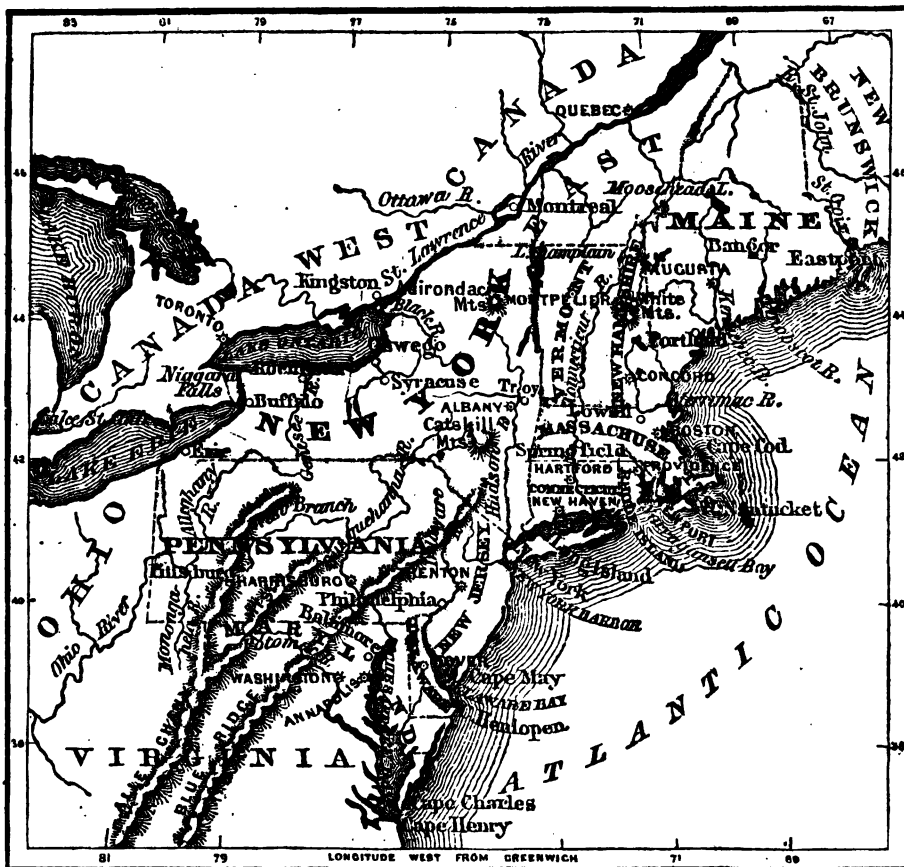
What river forms part of the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire? P-a.

What river, rising in New Hampshire, flows south into Massachusetts, then east, and empties into the Atlantic Ocean? M-e.

What, in Vermont flows into Lake Champlain? O-n.

What, between New Hampshire and Vermont? C-t.

Across what states does the Connecticut River flow? M-s, C-t.



BAYS.—What bay in the east part of Maine? P-y.
 Into what bay does the Penobscot River empty? P-t.
 Into what bay does the Kennebec River empty? K-o.
 What other bay on the coast of Maine? C-o.
 What bay on the east coast of Massachusetts? M-s.
 What bay in Rhode Island? N-t.

CITIES AND TOWNS.—What town, the capital of Maine, on the Kennebec River? A-a.

What town, on Passamaquoddy Bay, is the most eastern part of the United States? E-t.

What town north of Eastport? C-s (*Cal's*).

What town on the Penobscot, noted for its trade in lumber? B-r.

What, on Casco Bay, the largest in the state? P-d.
 What town, on the Merrimac River, is the capital of New Hampshire? C-d.

What town south of Concord, noted for its manufactures? M-r.

What town at the mouth of the Piscataqua? P-h.

What town in the southwestern part? K-a.

What town, on the Onion River, is the capital of Vermont? M-r.

What town in Vermont, on Lake Champlain? B-n.

What town in Vermont, on the Connecticut? W-r.

What, in the southwestern part of Vermont? B-r.

What city, the largest in the Eastern States, is the capital of Massachusetts? B-n.

What two towns on the Merrimac, noted for their manufactures? L-l, L-e.

What city in the interior, containing a state lunatic asylum? W-r (*wooster*).

What, on the Connecticut, containing a United States armory? S-d.

What town in the western part of the state? P-d.

What town in the southeastern part of the state, noted for its whale fisheries? N. B-d.

What two capitals has Rhode Island? P-e, N-t.

At the head of what bay is Providence? N-t.

Where is Newport situated? On an island in Narragansett Bay.

What two capitals has Connecticut? H-d, N. H-n.

On what river is Hartford? C-t.

Near what sound is New Haven? L. I-d.

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.—In what state is Moosehead Lake? M-e.

What large island on the coast of Maine? M. D-t.

In what state are the White Mountains? N. H-e.

In what state are the Green Mountains? V-t.

What lake between Vermont and New York? C-n.

What three capes on the eastern coast of Massachusetts? A-n, C-d, M-r.

What two islands off the southeast coast of Massachusetts? N-t, M-'s V-d.

What island south of Rhode Island? B-k.

LESSON 41.

MIDDLE STATES

Name the four Middle States.

NEW YORK,	PENNSYLVANIA,
NEW JERSEY,	DELAWARE.

Which of the Middle States border on the sea-coast? N. Y-k, N. J-y, D-e.

Which state has no sea-coast? P-a.

Which state extends farthest north and east? N. Y-k.

Which state extends farthest south? D-e.

Which state extends farthest west? P-a.

What lakes border on New York? E-e, O-o, C-n.

What three states east of New York? V-t, M-s, C-t.

What two, on the south of New York? N. J-y, P-a.

What state west of New Jersey? P-a.

What state west of Pennsylvania? O-o.

What three states south of Pennsylvania? D-e, M-d, V-a.

What state south and west of Delaware? M-d.

Which is the smallest of the Middle States? D-e.

RIVERS.—What river on the northern boundary of New York? St. L-a.

Of what lake is it the outlet? O-o.

In what direction does the St. Lawrence River flow?

What river flows from Lake Erie into Lake Ontario? Niagara.

What celebrated falls in Niagara River? N-a.

What river flows into the south part of Lake Ontario? G-e.

What, flows into the east end of Lake Ontario? B-k.

What river flows south through the eastern part of New York? H-n.

What, between New Jersey and Pennsylvania? D-e.

Into what bay does the Delaware River flow? D-e.

What river, rising in New York, flows through Pennsylvania? S-a.

Into what bay does the Susquehanna River flow? C-e.

What tributary has the Susquehanna from the west? W-t B-h.

What two rivers unite in the west part of Pennsylvania, and form the Ohio River? A-y, M-a.

CITIES AND TOWNS.—What city, the largest in America, at the mouth of the Hudson? N. Y-k.

What is the capital of the State of New York? A-y.

On what river is Albany situated? H-n.

What flourishing city north of Albany? T-y.

What town, near the center of the state, noted for its salt-works? S-e.

What place, on Lake Ontario, nearly north of Syracuse? O-o.

What town on Genesee River, near Lake Ontario, noted for its flouring mills? R-r.

What town at the eastern end of Lake Erie, a place of extensive lake commerce? B-o.

What is the capital of New Jersey? T-n.

On what river is Trenton situated? D-e.

What city on the west bank of the Delaware River, except New York, the largest city in America? P-a.

What is the capital of Pennsylvania? H-g.

On what river is Harrisburg? S-a.

What city in the western part of Pennsylvania, noted for its manufacture of iron? P-g.

What is the capital of Delaware? D-r.

LESSON 42.

MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT.



SHIP-BUILDING.

Which are the Eastern States ?

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont,
Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and
Connecticut.

Maine: noted for what ?

Its ship-building and lumber trade.

What can you say of the coast ?

It is remarkable for the great num-
ber of its excellent harbors.

What part of Maine is most numerously populated ?

The southern part.

With what is the northern part covered ?

Forests of hemlock, spruce, pine,
and other kinds of timber.

What can you say of the lumbering business ?

In winter many persons are em-
ployed in felling trees ; in the
spring the logs are floated down the
rivers to the mills, where they are
sawed into boards and various other
forms.

New Hampshire: distinguished for what ?

Its high mountains and picturesque
scenery.

Why are the *White* Mountains so called ?

Because their tops always appear
white, when seen from a distance.

What is New Hampshire sometimes called ?

The *Granite State*.

Why is it so called ?

Because a certain kind of rock,
called granite, abounds there.

In what pursuits are the people of New Hampshire
chiefly engaged ?

Manufactures and agriculture.



SLEIGH-RIDING.

Vermont: for what noted ?

For its quarries of marble and slate.

For what else is Vermont celebrated ?

Its superior breeds of horses.

What is a noted product of this state ?

Maple sugar.

What is the staple production ?

Wool.

Why was Vermont so named ?

From the verdure or greenness of
its mountains.

LESSON 43.

MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND,
CONNECTICUT.

Massachusetts: particularly noted for what?

Its extensive commerce and manufactures.

What city in Massachusetts has the largest commerce of any place in the Eastern States?

Boston, the capital.

What town is noted for its cotton and woolen manufactures?

Lowell, on the Merrimac.

In what pursuit are a great number of the people of Massachusetts engaged?

The whale fishery in the Pacific.



Did the people of Massachusetts take an active part in sustaining the Revolution?

They did.

Where was the first blood shed?

At Concord and Lexington, near Boston.

Where did the first settlers of New England land?

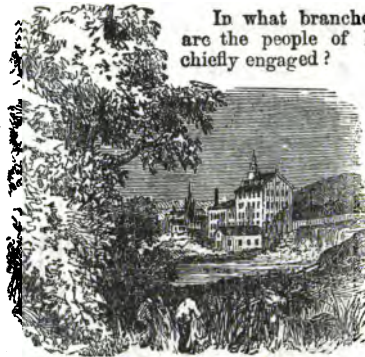
At Plymouth, a town on the coast, south of Boston.

What is Massachusetts sometimes called?

The *Bay State*, from the bay on its eastern coast.

Rhode Island: how does it compare in size with the other states?

It is the smallest state in the Union.



In what branches of industry are the people of Rhode Island chiefly engaged?

In manufacturing, farming, and fishing.

From what does the state derive its name?

From the island of Rhode Island, in Narragansett Bay.

Why was this island so named?

On account of its fertility it was named after the Isle of Rhodes, in the eastern part of the Mediterranean.

Connecticut: noted for what?

The industry, intelligence, and good morals of its people.

What can you say of the manufactures of Connecticut?

They embrace a great variety of useful articles.

Name some of them.

Hats, boots, shoes, carriages, combs, axes, buttons, pins, clocks, and paper.

Are the wares of Connecticut extensively sold?

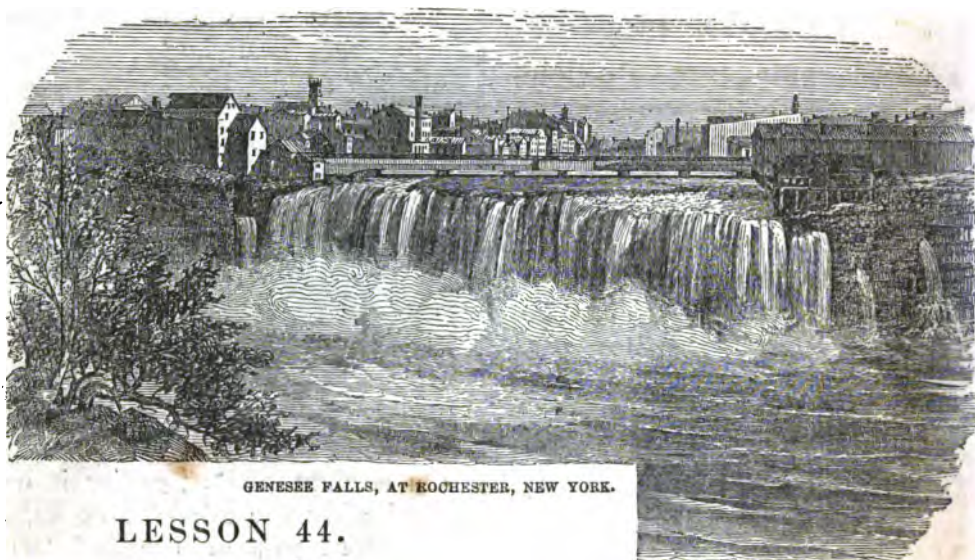
Yes; they are sold in almost every part of the world.

What two capitals has Connecticut?

Hartford and New Haven.

For what is New Haven distinguished?

For being the seat of Yale College, one of the largest institutions of learning in the United States.



GENESEE FALLS, AT ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

LESSON 44.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

Which are the Middle States?

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

New York: for what distinguished?

In population, it is first among the states of the Union.

What is the principal employment of the people?
Agriculture.

In what other branches are they extensively engaged?

Commerce and manufactures.

What are the agricultural products?

Those common to the Northern States; wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, butter, and cheese.

What of the commerce of this state?

It is more extensive than that of any other.

What city in New York is the most populous place in America, and one of the greatest commercial cities in the world?

The city of New York.

What are found in the interior of the state?

Salt springs, from which large quantities of salt are made.

New Jersey: for what noted?

Excellent fruit and garden vegetables.

What kinds of fruit are most abundant?

Peaches, apples, and melons.

Where do these find a market?

In New York and Philadelphia.

Which is the largest city in New Jersey?

Newark, noted for its manufactures.

What celebrated bathing-place in this state?

Cape May. This place is much visited in summer by people from Philadelphia and other places.

LESSON 45.

PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE

Pennsylvania: noted for what?

For its vast quantities of coal and iron.

What can you say of its iron manufactures?

It produces more iron than all the other states in the Union.

What place is particularly noted for the manufacture of iron?

Pittsburg.

Where is the coal which is used in New York and Philadelphia chiefly obtained?

From coal mines situated between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers.

After whom was Pennsylvania named?

After William Penn, its founder.



PENN'S HOUSE AS IT WAS.

What city in this state is next to New York in the number of its inhabitants?

Philadelphia.

For what is Philadelphia noted?

For the regularity of its streets, the number of its manufactories, and the beauty of its public buildings and private residences.

What famous building is situated in Philadelphia?

The old State-house, in which Congress signed the Declaration of Independence on the 4th of July, 1776.

Delaware: what can you say of its size?

Excepting Rhode Island, it is the smallest state in the Union.



WHEAT HARVESTING.

What are the staple products of Delaware?

Wheat, Indian-corn, and butter.

What important national work is built in Delaware Bay, near Cape Henlopen?

The Delaware Breakwater, which is about two thirds of a mile long, built to protect vessels from storms and floating ice.

What is meant by a national work?

One constructed by order of the national government.

What other works are built along the coast of the United States?

Fortifications for defense, and light-houses to guide the sailor.



LESSON 46.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Name the ten Southern States.

MARYLAND,	FLORIDA,
VIRGINIA,	ALABAMA,
NORTH CAROLINA,	MISSISSIPPI,
SOUTH CAROLINA,	LOUISIANA,
GEORGIA,	TEXAS.

[For MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and TEXAS, see page 50.]

Which of the Southern States is farthest north? V-a.

Which, extends farthest south? F-a.

What state northeast of Virginia? M-d.

What state south of Virginia? N. C-a.

What two states west of Virginia? O-o, K-y.

What state west of North Carolina? T-e.

What two states south of North Carolina? S. C-a, G-a.

What state south of Georgia? F-a.

What state west of Georgia? A-a.

What state north of Alabama? T-e.

What state west of Alabama? M-i.

What name is given to the main range of mountains extending through these states? Alleghany Mts.

What mountains east of these? B-e R-a.

What range west? C-d.

RIVERS.—What is the general course of the rivers east of the Blue Ridge, which flow into the Atlantic?

What is the general course of the rivers south of these mountains, which flow into the Gulf of Mexico?

What river divides Maryland from Virginia? P-o.

What river west of the Blue Ridge flows into the Potomac? S-h.

What rivers on the western boundary of Virginia? O-o, B. S.

What river rising in the Blue Ridge flows northwest through the Alleghany Mountains into the Ohio? Gt. K-a.

What river flows into Chesapeake Bay near its mouth? J-s.

What river rising in Virginia flows southeast into Albemarle Sound? R-e.

What two rivers rise in North Carolina south of the Roanoke? N-e, Cape F-r.

What rivers in South Carolina? Gt. P-e, S-e, C-a, S-a.

What river divides South Carolina from Georgia? S-a.

What, south of the Savannah? A-a (al-ta-ma-hau').

What rivers unite to form the Altamaha? O-o, O-e.

What river forms part of the boundary between Georgia and Florida? St. M-y's.

What river on the western boundary of Georgia? C-e.

What river in Georgia unites with the Chattahoochee in the southwest corner of the state? F-t.

What river in Florida flows into the Atlantic south of the St. Mary's? St. J-n's.

What river, in the west of Florida, is formed by the Chattahoochee and Flint? A-a.

Name the chief rivers in Alabama. T-e, A-a, T-e.

CAVES AND BAYS.—What large bay extends nearly through Maryland? C-e.

What two capes at its mouth? C-s, H-y.

What two sounds farther south? A-e, P-o.

Into what state do these sounds extend? N. C-a.

What three capes on the coast of North Carolina? H-s, L-t, F-r.

What capes on the east coast of Florida? C-l, F-a.

What cape at the southern extremity of Florida? S-e.

What cape northwest of Cape Sable? R-o.

What bays on the west coast of Florida? T-a, A-e.

What cape near the mouth of Appalachianicola River? St. B-s (bah).

What bay extends into the southern part of Alabama? M-e (mo-bee').

CITIES AND TOWNS.—What city, on the Potomac, the capital of the United States? W-g.

What is the capital of Maryland? A-a.

What town north of Annapolis? B-e.

What town on James River? L-g, R-d.

Which of these is the capital of Virginia? R-d.

What town near the mouth of James River? N-k.

What is the capital of North Carolina? R-h (raw'lee).

What town on Cape Fear River? W-n.

In what state is Charleston? S-th C-a.

What is the capital of South Carolina? C-a.

What is the capital of Georgia? M-e.

What towns on the Savannah River? S-h, A-a.

What town on the Chattahoochee? C-a.

What is the capital of Florida? T-e.

What town on the east coast of Florida? St. A-e (au-gus-teen').

What town in the west part of Florida? P-a.

What is the capital of Alabama? M-y.

What town near the head of Mobile Bay? M-e.

What town in the north part of Alabama? H-e.

LESSON 47.

MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA.

Maryland: how divided by Chesapeake Bay?

Into two portions, called the Eastern Shore and Western Shore.



TOBACCO PLANT.

What are the chief agricultural products?

Tobacco, Indian-corn, and wheat.

Is this state noted for the culture of tobacco? •

It is, being the third state in the Union in the amount of tobacco produced.

Which is the largest city in Maryland?
Baltimore.

For what is it distinguished?

For its extensive commerce.

What city nearly west from Baltimore?

Washington, the capital of the United States.

In what district is it situated?

The District of Columbia.

Virginia: noted for what?

As the birth-place of Washington, and many other distinguished statesmen.

In what does Virginia surpass all the other states?

In the culture of tobacco.

What minerals are found here?

Gold, in the region east of the Blue Ridge, and coal near Richmond and in many places in the western portion of the state.

Which are the three most populous places in Virginia?

Richmond, Wheeling, and Norfolk.

North Carolina: noted for what?

For its extensive pine forests, from which great quantities of tar, turpentine, and rosin are made.

What is the surface of this state?

Low and level along the coast, and mountainous in the west.

What mountain in the Blue Ridge, in North Carolina, is the highest land east of the Mississippi?

Mount Mitchell.

Is gold found in this state?

It is east of the Blue Ridge.

LESSON 48.

SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, ALABAMA.

South Carolina: what is its most noted production?

Rice. •

Where does it chiefly grow?

On the lowlands near the sea-coast.

Why is its culture chiefly confined to the lowlands?

Because it grows best on land which can be covered with water during a part of the year.

What large commercial town in South Carolina?

Charleston.



SOUTHERN PLANTATION SCENE.

Georgia: what can you say of its prosperity?

It is one of the most flourishing of the Southern States.

In what is it first among the Southern States?

In manufactures, and in the number and extent of its railroads.

What are its chief agricultural products?

Cotton, sweet potatoes, rice, and Indian-corn.

Which is the largest and most commercial town?

Savannah, on the Savannah River.

Florida is distinguished for what?

Its mild and healthful climate.

Who resort to Florida for the benefit its climate affords?

Many persons afflicted with diseases of the throat and lungs.

What tropical fruits grow abundantly in Florida?

Figs, oranges, and lemons.

Is the coast near the Florida Keys dangerous?

Yes; there are many shipwrecks here every year.

For what is St. Augustine noted?

For being the oldest town in the United States.

Alabama. for what noted?

It yields more cotton than any other state.

What is its climate?

Warm: ice and snow are seldom seen.

Which is the largest city in Alabama?

Mobile, on Mobile Bay.

For what is it noted?

For being, next to New Orleans, the greatest cotton market in the United States.

What is the capital of Alabama?

Montgomery, on Alabama River.



COTTON PLANT.



LESSON 49.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Which of the states shown on the above map are Southern States? M-i, L-a, T-s.

What state north of Mississippi? T-a.

What state on the east? A-a.

What gulf on the south? M-o.

What two states on the west? L-a, A-a.

What state north of Louisiana? A-a.

What gulf on the south? M-o.

What state on the west? T-s.

What territory north of Texas? I-n.

What gulf and country on the south? G. of M-o, M-o.

RIVERS.—What river divides Mississippi from Arkansas and the northern part of Louisiana? M-i.

What two rivers from the State of Mississippi flow into the Mississippi River? Y-o, B-g B-k.

What river flows south and empties into the Gulf of Mexico? P-l.

What river on the northern boundary of Texas? R-d.

Through what states does it flow? A-s, L-a.

Into what river does it empty? M-i.

What river from Arkansas flows into Red River? W-a.

What divides Louisiana from Texas? S-e (sah-been').

What river flows into Galveston Bay? T-y.

What two large rivers west of Trinity River? B-s

(brah'zes), C-o (kol-o-rah'do)

What river divides Texas from Mexico? Rio G-a.
 What rivers between the Colorado and the Rio Grande? San A-o, N-s (*nova'ces*)

CITIES AND TOWNS.—What town on the Pearl River, the capital of Mississippi? J-n.

What town on the Tombig'bee, at the head of steam-boat navigation? C-a.

What two flourishing places on the Mississippi? V-g, N-z.

What town on the Mississippi, the capital of Louisiana? B-n R-o (*bat'un roozh*).

What large commercial city on the Mississippi, below Baton Rouge? N. O-a.

What town on the Colora'do, the capital of Texas? A-n.

In what direction from Aus'tin is Houston (*heus'ton*)?

In what direction from Aus'tin is San Anto'nio?

What town on an island near Gal'veston Bay? G-n.

At the mouth of what river is Corpus Chris'ti? N-s

What town on the Rio Gran'de? B-a.

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.—What lake north of the city of New Orleans? P-n.

What is the tongue of land at the mouth of the Mississippi called? D-a of the M-i.

What bay west of the delta? B-a.

What bays on the coast of Texas? G-n, M-a, C-s C-i.

LESSON 50.

MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, TEXAS.

Mississippi: what can you say of it?

It ranks third among the cotton-growing states.

What is done with the cotton?

It is put up in bales, and sent by steamboats to New Orleans and Mobile, to be sold.

What is afterward done with it?

It is thence shipped to New York, Liverpool, and other places, where it is sold to manufacturers.

What large river on the western border of Mississippi?

Mississippi River.

What can you say of the banks of this stream?

They are generally very low, and the water sometimes overflows the land.

What exceptions can you mention?

On the Mississippi side of the river, at Natchez and its vicinity, the bank is very high.

What are such places called?

Bluffs. Natchez is situated on a bluff 200 feet above the river.

Louisiana: noted for what?

For the culture of the sugar-cane and the manufacture of sugar.

What have been built along the Mississippi in Louisiana?

Banks, called *lev'ees*, to protect the country from being overflowed at the time of high water.

What can you say of New Orleans?

It is the greatest cotton market in the world.

What would you see here in the spring of the year?

Immense numbers of steamboats laden with produce brought down the Mississippi.

Texas: what can you say respecting its extent?

It is the largest state in the Union.

Where are the inhabitants principally to be found?

In the southern and eastern parts.

What are some of the products of Texas?

Cotton and Indian-corn. Lemons and oranges grow here.



LESSON 51.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Name the fourteen Western States.

OHI'O,	MICH'IGAN,	KAN'SAS,
INDIAN'A,	MINNESO'TA,	ARKAN'SAS,
ILLINOIS',	WISCON'SIN,	<i>and on the Pacific,</i>
KENTUCK'Y,	IOWA,	CALIFOR'NIA,
TENNESSEE',	MISSOU'RI,	OREGON.

Which is the most northern of these states? M-a.
 Which is the most eastern? O-o.
 Which, the most southern of those on this map? A-s.
 Which, the most western of those on this map? K-s.
 Of what does Michigan consist? Two peninsulas.
 What two states south of Michigan? O-o, I-a.
 What state west of Indiana? I-s.
 What state north of Illinois? W-n.
 What two states west of Illinois? I-a, M-i.
 What state north of Iowa? M-a.
 What state south of the Ohio River? K-y.
 What state south of Kentucky? T-e.
 What mountains between Kentucky and Virginia?
 What, between Tennessee and North Carolina?
 What state south of Missouri? A-s.

LAKES.—What lake between Michigan and Wisconsin? M-n.

What lake north of Michigan? S-r.
 What lake east of Michigan? H-n.
 What lake north of Ohio? E-o.
 What, between Lake Huron and Lake Erie? St. C-r.
 What lake in Wisconsin? W-o.

RIVERS.—What river on the western boundary of Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee? M-i.

What states are wholly west of the Mississippi River? I-a, M-i, A-s, K-a.

Where does the Mississippi rise? In Itasca Lake.

What celebrated falls in the Mississippi? St. A-y.

What large tributary does the Mississippi receive from the east? O-o.

What three states are separated from Kentucky by the Ohio River? O-o, I-a, I-a.

What three rivers from Ohio flow into the Ohio River? M-m, S-o, M-i.

What river forms part of the boundary between Indiana and Illinois? W-h.

What tributary to the Wabash in Indiana? W-e.
 What tributaries has the Ohio from the south? K-y, G-n, C-d, T-a.

Name the three principal tributaries to the Mississippi from Illinois. K-a, I-s, R-k.

What two tributaries has the Mississippi from Wisconsin? W-n, C-a.

What river on the boundary between Wisconsin and Minnesota? St. C-x (*Kroi*).

What is the principal tributary to the Mississippi from the west? Missouri.

What tributaries does the Missouri receive in the State of Missouri? O-e, G-d.

What rivers flow into the Mississippi from Iowa? D-s M-s, I-a.

What river in Minnesota flows into the Mississippi, just below the Falls of St. Anthony? St. P-s.

What large river from the Indian Territory flows across Arkansas into the Mississippi? A-s.

What river joins the Arkansas near its mouth? W-e.

CITIES AND TOWNS.—What city on the Scioto River is the capital of Ohio? C-a.

What city in the southwestern part of Ohio? C-i.

What town on Lake Erie? C-d.

What is the capital of Indiana? I-a.

On what river is Madison? O-o.

On what river is Lafayette? W-h.

On what river is Fort Wayne? M-a.

What is the capital of Illinois? S-d.

What city in Illinois on Lake Michigan? C-o.

What is the capital of Michigan? L-g.

What town on Detroit River, between Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie? D-t.

What is the capital of Wisconsin? M-n.

On what lake is Milwaukee? M-n.

What is the capital of Iowa? D-s M-a.

What is the capital of Minnesota? St. P-l.

On what river is Iowa City? I-a.

On what river is Burlington? M-i.

What is the capital of Missouri? J-n C-y.

What large and flourishing city on the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Missouri? St. L-s.

What is the capital of Kentucky? F-t.

On what river is Louisville? O-o.

What is the capital of Tennessee? N-e.

On what river is Memphis? M-i.

What is the capital of Arkansas? L-e R-k.

On what river is it? A-s.



VIEW OF CINCINNATI.

LESSON 52.

OHIO, INDIANA, MICHIGAN.

Ohio: noted for what?

Its rapid growth in wealth and population.

Of what articles does it produce more than any other state?

Indian-corn and wool.

For what other products is it noted?

Wheat, barley, cheese, and live-stock.

What is meant by *live-stock*?

Horses, cattle, and other domestic animals.

What minerals abound in Ohio?

Coal and iron.

What can you say of Cincinnati?

It is the largest and the most commercial town in the Western States.

For what is it particularly noted?

For being the largest pork market in the world.

Indiana: for what distinguished?

Like Ohio, it is distinguished as an agricultural state.

Is Indiana a level or a mountainous state?

It contains no mountains, and is generally level.

What is its staple product?

Indian-corn.

In what part of this state is the grape cultivated?

In the southeastern part, where considerable quantities of wine are made.

Michigan: for what noted?

Its rich copper-mines.

Where are they situated?

On the shore of Lake Superior, west of Keweenaw Point.

Which is the largest town in Michigan?

Detroit.

What island in the north part of Lake Superior belongs to Michigan?

Isle Royal, noted also for its copper mines.

LESSON 53.

ILLINOIS, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE

Illinois: for what noted?

It is noted for its extensive prairies and fertile soil.

For what also is it noted?

For its rapid growth in wealth and population.

What are the agricultural staples of this state?

Indian-corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, butter, and cheese.*



HUSKING CORN.

What mineral is obtained in this state?

Lead is found, in great abundance, in the northwest part.

What can you say of Chicago?

It is the largest and most commercial city in the state, and is rapidly growing in wealth and population.

Kentucky: noted for what?

Its numerous caves.

* The pupil will bear in mind that these products are common to all the Western States.

Which cave is the largest, and how far has it been explored?

Mammoth Cave, which has been explored to a distance of ten miles.

What can you say of the climate and soil of Kentucky?

It has a mild and healthful climate, and the soil is highly fertile.

Of what does this state raise more than any other?

Flax and hemp.

Which is the largest town?

Louisville, on the Ohio.

Tennessee: what can you say of it?

Next to Ohio, it is the most populous state in the Valley of the Mississippi.

What are the chief agricultural products?

Indian-corn, tobacco, and cotton.

Where are iron and coal found in great abundance?

In the region of the Cumberland Mountains.

Which is the chief town?

Memphis, on the Mississippi.

What is the capital?

Nashville, noted for its beautiful state-house.

LESSON 54.

ARKANSAS, MISSOURI, KANSAS, IOWA

Arkansas: what can you say of it?

It is an exceedingly fertile state.

What are the chief productions?

Cotton and Indian-corn.

Where do the people of Arkansas send most of their cotton and other produce?

To New Orleans, by way of the Red and Mississippi rivers.



WESTERN SCENE.

Missouri: what can you say of it?

It is one of the largest and most populous of the Western States.

For what is it distinguished?

For its mines of iron and lead.

In what portion of the state are these mostly found?

In the southeastern portion.

What large commercial city in this state?

St. Louis, on the Mississippi.

Kansas: is it an old state?

No; it is a new state, and becoming rapidly populated.

From what river does it derive its name?

From the Kansas.

Iowa: describe the surface of Iowa.

It is a level prairie country, well wooded along the river margins.

What minerals are found in this state?

Lead, iron, and coal.

LESSON 55.

**WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, OREGON
CALIFORNIA.**

Wisconsin: for what is it most noted?

For its rich lead mines and fertile lands.

What is the chief city in this state?

Milwaukee, on Lake Michigan.

Minnesota: for what distinguished?

Its beautiful lakes, and for being the highest land between the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson's Bay.

What celebrated falls in Minnesota?

Falls of St. Anthony.

Oregon: in what parts are the principal settlements?

On the Columbia and Willamette rivers.

In what are its inhabitants chiefly employed?

In farming.

For what is the Columbia River noted?

As being the largest American river flowing into the Pacific Ocean.

California: for what noted?

Its rich supplies of gold.

How is the gold obtained?

Much of it is obtained by turning aside streams from their channels, and washing the sands.

What of the population?

It is composed of people from all parts of the world.

To whom did California formerly belong?

Mexico.

What large commercial city in this state?

San Francisco.

LESSON 56.

TERRITORIES.

How many Territories are there, and what are they called?

Eight: DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, NEVADA, WASHINGTON, INDIAN.

By whom are these Territories mostly inhabited?

By roving bands of Indians.

What can you say of these Indians?

Many of them are fierce and warlike, and annoy emigrants and settlers by stealing cattle and horses.

Dakota: how do you characterize it?

It is the largest of the Territories.

Nebraska: in what part is the white population?

In the eastern part.

What noted mountain pass is in this territory?

The South Pass of the Rocky Mountains.

Colorado: what can you say of it?

It contains the sources of the Colorado, the Rio Grande, and the Arkansas.

What is its chief product?

Gold.

New Mexico: where are most of the settlements?

In the valley of the Rio Grande.

What is its capital, and by whom founded?

Santa Fe. By the Spaniards, 300 years ago.

What are found in the region of the Rio Gila?

The ruins of villages, supposed to have been built by a race now extinct.

What noted animals abound?

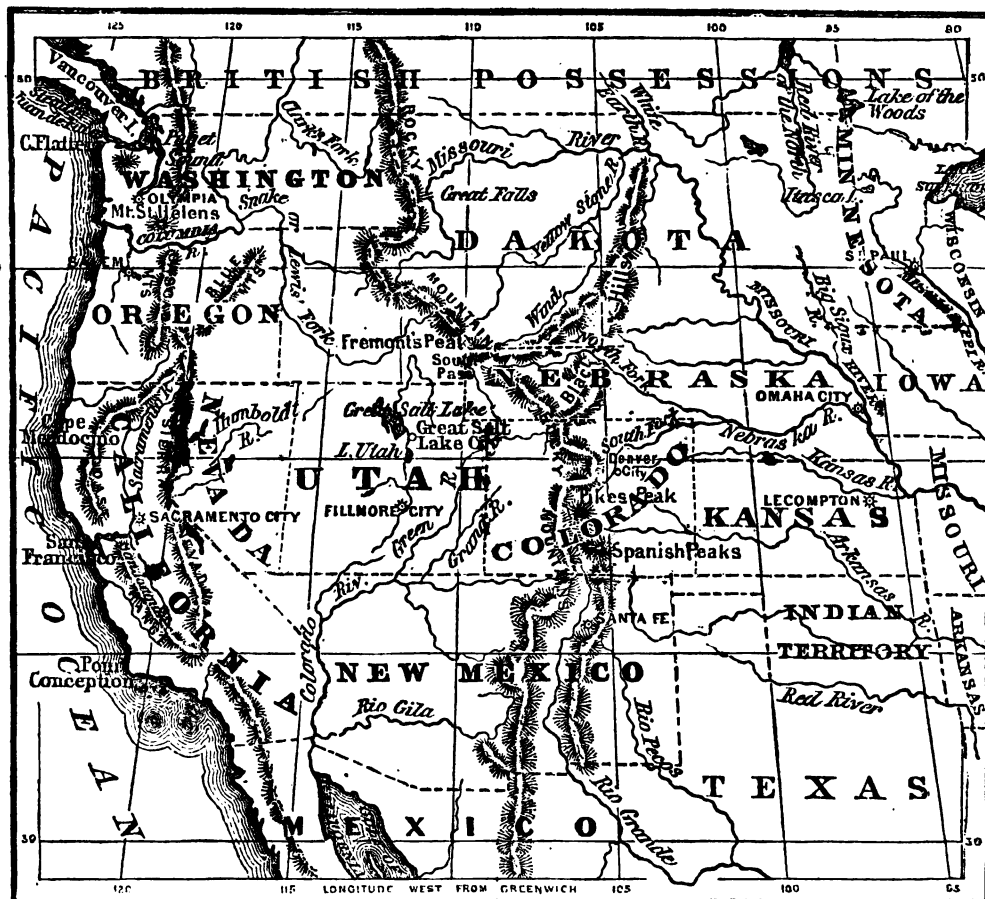
The buffalo east of the Rocky Mountains, and the grizzly bear in Washington.



INDIANS HUNTING THE BUFFALO.

Do many emigrants cross these Territories on their way to the Pacific?

Yes; but they generally suffer great hardship and fatigue during their journey.



LESSON 57.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

- Which territory extends farthest east? I-n.
 Which extends farthest south? N. M-o.
 What territories border on the British Provinces?
 W-n, D-a.
 What states and territory on the Pacific coast?
 C-a, O-n, W-n.
 What state north of California? O-n.
 What territories east of California? N-a, N. M-o.
 What country south of California and New Mexico? M-o.

What state and territory east of New Mexico?
 T-s, I-n.

- What territories north of New Mexico? U-h, N-a.
 What territories north of Utah? N-a, W-n.
 What territory north and east of Oregon? W-n.
 What territory west of Minnesota? D-a.
 What south of Nebraska? K-s, C-o, U-h.
 What territory south of Kansas? I-n.

RIVERS.—What river, rising in the Rocky Mountains, forms the boundary between Dakota and Minnesota? M-i.

What tributary to the Missouri in Dakota and Nebraska? N-a, Y-w S-e.

What rivers in Kan'sas? K-s, A-a.

What river forms the southern boundary of the Indian Territory? R-d.

What great river rises in Lake Itasca? M-i.

What river, rising in the Rocky Mountains, flows south through the east part of New Mexico? R. G-e.

What river forms part of the boundary between Washington and Oregon? C-a.

What rivers are tributary to the Columbia? C-s F-k, S-e or L-s F-k.

What river in the north part of Nevada? H-t.

What river forms part of the boundary between New Mexico and California? C-o.

What rivers in California? S-o, S. J-n (*ho-ah-keen*).

MOUNTAINS.—What range of mountains forms the western boundary of Dakota? R-y.

What range in Nebraska? B-k H-s.

What mountains extend north and south through the western part of Washington and Oregon? C-e R-e.

What high peak in this range? Mt. St. H-s.

What mountains in the eastern part of California? S-a N-a.

What range in California near the Pacific coast? C-t R-e

LAKES, CAPES, ETC.—What lake east of Minnesota? S-r.

What lake lies on the north boundary of Minnesota? L. of the W-a.

What lakes in Utah? G-t S-t, U-h.

What sound in the western part of Washington? P-t.

What strait connects Puget Sound with the Pacific Ocean? J-n de F-a.

What cape on the coast of Washington? F-y.

What two, on the coast of California? M-o, P-t C-n.

CITIES AND TOWNS.—What is the capital of Minnesota? St. P-l.

What town on the Missouri, the capital of Nebraska? O-a C-y.

What is the capital of Kansas? L-n.

What is the capital of Washington? O-a.

What is the capital of Oregon? S-m.

What large city, on a bay of the same name, in California? S-n F-o.

What is the capital of California? S-o C-y.

What city near Great Salt Lake? G-t S-t L. C-y.

What is the capital of Utah? F-e C-y.

What is the capital of New Mexico? S-a Fé (*san-ta fé*).

LESSON 58.

TERRITORIES.

(Continued.)

Utah: by whom chiefly inhabited?

A religious sect called Mormons.

Where are their principal settlements?

In the vicinity of the Great Salt Lake.

What is there remarkable about this lake?

Like the Dead Sea of Palestine, its waters are so salt that fish can not live in it.

Nevada: for what is it noted?

For its gold and silver mines.

Washington: what parts are settled by whites?

Those parts bordering on Puget's Sound.

Who inhabit the country between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains?

It is mostly occupied by tribes of native Indians.

What mountains must be crossed in going between the Missouri River and the Pacific?

The Rocky Mountains.

Which is the most celebrated Pass in these mountains?

The South Pass, in Nebraska.

What rivers rise in these mountains?

The Missouri, Nebraska, and Arkansas on the east; the Rio Grande on the south, and the Columbia and Colorado on the west.

Indian Territory: by whom is it inhabited?

Chiefly by Indians, who formerly lived in the Southern States.

MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA.



LESSON 59.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

[NOTE.—The pronunciation of the more difficult names, in the following lesson, is given on the opposite page.]

MEX'CO.—What country north of Mexico? U. S.-s.
 What river on the northern boundary? R. G.-e.
 What gulf east of Mexico? M.-o.
 What country joins it on the southeast? C.-l A.-a.
 What ocean on the south and west? P.-c.
 What peninsula in the northwest part of Mexico? C.-a.
 What cape at its southern extremity? St. L.-s.
 What peninsula forms the extreme eastern part? Y.-n.
 What isthmus between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean? T.-c.
 What long gulf in the northwest part of Mexico? C.-a.
 What cape on the western coast? C.-s.
 What mountains in Mexico? S.-a M.-e.
 What is the capital of Mexico? M.-o.
 What sea-port on the Gulf of Mexico, nearly east of the city of Mexico? V.-a C.-s.

What town north of Vera Cruz? T.-o.
 What towns in the interior of Mexico? C.-a, M.-y
 What sea-ports on the Pacific coast? M.-n, A.-o.
 What town in Yucatan? M.-a.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—What sea east of Central America? C.-n.

What ocean west of Central America? P.-c.
 What bay north of Central America? H.-s
 What gulf on the western coast? F.-a.
 What lake in Central America? N.-a.
 Name the five states of Central America.

**GUATEMA'LA, HONDUR'AS, COS'TA RICA (e)
 SAN SALVADOR', NICARA'GUA,**

What is the capital of Guatemala? G.-a.
 What is the capital of San Salvador? S. S.-r.
 What is the capital of Honduras? C.-a.
 What is the capital of Nicaragua? L.-n.
 What is the capital of Costa Rica? S. J.-e
 What isthmus connects Central America with South America? P.-a.

To what country does this isthmus belong? New Granada, in South America.

What bay south of the Isthmus? P-a.

WEST INDIES.—What sea south of the West Indies?

What ocean east of the West Indies? A-c.

Which is the largest island in this group? C-a.

What is the capital of Cuba? H-a.

Which island is next in size to Cuba? H-i.

What two towns in Hayti? P. au P-e, S. D-o

What island east of Hayti? P-o R-o.

What group east of Porto Rico? V-n I-s.

What chain extending south to the coast of South America? C-e I-s.

What island south of Cuba? J-a.

What large town in Jamaica? Kingston.

What islands northeast of Cuba? B-a.

What is the capital of the Bahama Islands? Nassau.

Acapulco—*ah-kah-pool'ko*.

Chihuahua—*che-wah'-ra'h*.

Comayagua—*ko-mi-t'g'rah*.

Costa Rica—*kos-ta ree'ka*.

Guatemala—*gau-te-mah'la*.

Honduras—*hon-doo'ras*.

Leon—*la-one'*.

Mazatlan—*maz-at-lan'*

Merida—*mer'e-da*.

Monterey—*mon-ta-ray'*.

Nicaragua—*nik-ar-ah'gwah*.

Popocatepetl—*po-po-cat-a-pet'el*.

San Jose—*san ho-say'*.

San Juan—*san hwan'*.

Sierra Madre—*se-er'rah mah'dra*.

Tampico—*tam-pe'co*

Tehuantepec—*ta-won-ta-p'ek'*

Vera Cruz—*verah kruos'*

LESSON 60.

MEXICO.

Mexico is celebrated for what?

Its rich mines of silver.

What are the high flat lands extending through the middle of Mexico called?

Table-lands.

What is the climate of these table-lands?

It is mild and pleasant throughout the whole year.

What is the climate near the coast?

Generally hot and unhealthy.

What mountain near the city of Mexico, the highest land in the country?

The volcano Popocatepetl.

What European nation conquered and settled Mexico?

The Spanish.

Who are the present inhabitants?

Descendants of Spaniards and Indians.

What of the northern part?

Most of it is barren and unfit for cultivation.

What remarkable plant is found here in great numbers?

The cactus.

Who live on the northern borders?

Tribes of warlike Indians.

Which is the most populous district?

The central portion.

What are the principal occupations of the inhabitants?

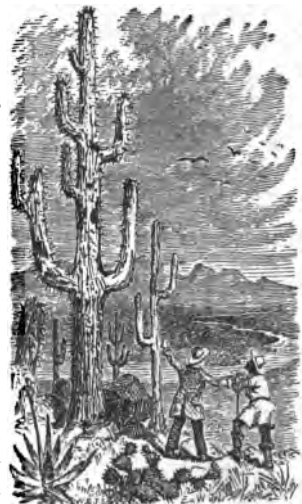
Cattle raising and mining.

What insect is found on a species of the cactus in Mexico and Central America, from which a beautiful red color is made?

The cochineal.

For what is the city of Mexico celebrated?

The number and wealth of its churches and convents.



THE CACTUS.

LESSON 61.

CENTRAL AMERICA

Central America is noted for what?

The number of its volcanoes.

What can you say of them?

Many of them are in a state of continual activity.

What are of frequent occurrence?

Earthquakes, which sometimes destroy whole cities.

What are earthquakes?

Violent shakings of the earth.

What of the inhabitants of Central America?

They are similar to those of Mexico—Spanish and Indian.

What English colony in the northern part of Guatemala?

Belize, or British Honduras.

Why was this colony formed?

To obtain mahogany and other kinds of valuable wood.



VIEW ON LAKE NICARAGUA.

How is Lake Nicaragua connected with the Caribbean Sea?

By the River San Juan' (*huan*.)

What of the travel on this river and lake?

Many persons going to and from California cross the Isthmus here.

What remarkable antiquities are found in Central America?

The ruins of cities, temples, and palaces.

When and by whom were these built?

They were built many hundred years ago, by the people who inhabited the country before it was discovered by Europeans.

LESSON 62.

WEST INDIES.

The West Indies were supposed to be a part of what country when first discovered?

A part of India.

Why were they afterwards called the *West Indies*?

To distinguish them from India, in the Eastern Hemisphere.

What are the names of the principal West India Islands?

Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, and Porto Rico.

What others belong to this group?

The Bahama and Caribbee islands, and those along the north coast of South America.

What is the climate of these islands?

Delightful in winter, but hot, and often sickly, in summer.

What violent storms of wind and rain are frequent in summer?

Hurricanes, which are sometimes very destructive.



BANANA AND COCOA-NUT TREES.

What tropical fruits are sent in great quantities to the United States?

Oranges, lemons, pineapples, coconuts, and bananas.

Which of these islands belong to Spain?

Cuba and Porto Rico.

What are the principal productions?

Tobacco, sugar, and coffee.

What of Havana, the capital of Cuba?

It is the largest city in the West Indies.

LESSON 63.

WEST INDIES.

(Continued.)

Hayti is known by what other names?

Hispanio'la and Saint Domin'go.

Who are the present inhabitants?

Mostly negroes.

How many governments are there on this island, and what are they?

Two: the eastern one, Domini'ca, is a republic; the western one, Hayti, is an empire.

What are the chief articles of export?

Coffee, cotton, and mahogany.

Jamaica belongs to what European power?

Great Britain.

What is its capital?

Spanishtown, situated 12 miles west of Kingston.

The Caribbee Islands: what can you say of them?

They are all small; most of them belong to Great Britain and France.

The Bahama Islands: what is their number?

Nearly six hundred.

How many of these islands are inhabited?

About twenty.

What are the rest?

Small rocky islands, called *Keys*.

What of the navigation among them?

It is dangerous; many vessels are wrecked here every year.

Which of these is the first American land which was discovered by Columbus, in 1492?

San Salvador'.

To whom do the Bahama and Bermuda islands belong?

To the English.

The Bermuda Islands: for what noted?

Their delightful climate, which is that of perpetual spring.

Do they form a part of the West Indies?

They do not.

What are the principal productions?

Arrow-root and potatoes.

SOUTH AMERICA.



LESSON 64.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

DIVISIONS.—What countries border on the Caribbe'an Sea? V-a, N. G-a.

Which of these countries borders on the Pacific? N. G-a.

What country south of New Grana'da (*grah-nah'-dah*)? L-r (*ek-wah-dore*).

What country south of Ecuador? P-u.

What country southeast of Peru? B-a.

What country borders on the Pacific south of Bolivia? C-e.

What country east of Chile (*c*)? A-e R-c.

What country south of the Argentine Republic? P-a.

What two small divisions east of the Argentine Republic? J-y, I-y.

What large country occupies the eastern portion of South America? B-l.

What European possessions north of Brazil? G-a.

How is Guiana (*ghe-ah'-na*) divided? Into British, Dutch, and French Guiana.

ISLANDS.—What island north of Venezuela (*ven-es-wee'-la*)? T-d.

What island at the mouth of the Amazon? J-a.

What, at the southern extremity of South America? T-a del F-o (*te-er'-rah del fwā'go*).

What strait separates this island from the mainland? M-n (*ma-jel'-lan*).

What islands northeast of Tierra del Fuego? F-d.

What island, belonging to Chile, west of Patagonia? C-e.

What islands west of Chile? J-n F-z.

What islands west of Ecuador? G-s.

CAPIES.—Which is the most eastern cape of South America? St. R-e.

Which is the most southern cape? H-n.

Which is the most western cape? B-o.

MOUNTAINS.—What mountains extend along the western coast of South America? A-s.

What lofty peak in this range, near the equator? C-o (*chim-bo-rah'-zo*).

What lofty peak in Bolivia? S-o (*so-rah'-to*).

What mountain in Chile, the highest volcano in the world? A-a (*ah-kon-kah'-gwah*).

GULFS.—What gulf north of New Grana'da? D-n.

What gulf north of Venezuela? V-a.

What gulf on the west coast of Ecuador? G-l.

What gulf south of the Isthmus of Panama? P-a.

RIVERS.—What large river, rising in the Andes, flows across the continent and empties into the Atlantic, under the equator? A-a.

Let the pupil read from the map the tributaries to the Amazon, giving the pronunciations as they are indicated on the next page.

What river flows north through New Grana'da? M-a.

What river flows east through Venezuela, and empties into the Atlantic? O-o.

What river is formed by the junction of the Uruguay and Parana' (*par-ah-nah'*)? R-o de la P-a (*ree dā lah plah'-tah*).

What tributary has the Parana? P-y.

What tributary has the Paraguay? P-o.

CITIES AND TOWNS.—What is the capital of Venezuela? C-s.

What is the capital of New Grana'da? B-a.

What is the capital of Ecuador? Q-o (*kee'-to*).

Nearly under what line is Quito situated? The Equator.

What is the capital of Peru? L-a (*lee'-mah*).

What is the capital of Bolivia? S-e.

What town west of Sucre (*soo'-ker*) which was formerly noted for its silver mines? P-i (*po-to'-see*).

What is the capital of Chile? S-o.

Is Santiago (*san-te-ah'-go*) situated inland, or on the coast? Inland.

What flourishing sea-port on the coast of Chile? V-o (*vahl-pah-ri'-so*).

What is the capital of the Argentine Republic? B-s A-s (*bwa'-non i'-res*).

On what river is it situated? Rio de la P-a.

What is the capital of Uruguay? M-e V-o.

What is the capital of Paraguay? A-n.

On what river is Asuncion (*ah-soon-the-one'*)? P-y.

What is the capital of Brazil? Rio J-o.

What noted places of trade and commerce on the coast north of Rio Janeiro (*re'o jah-ne'-ro*)? B-a (*bah-ee'-ah*), P-o, and P-a. (*pah-rah'*).

What is the capital of French Guiana (*ghe-ah'-na*)? Cayenne (*ki-enn'*).

What is the capital of Dutch Guiana? P-o.

What is the capital of British Guiana? G-n.

LESSON 65.

EXERCISES ON THE MAP.

DIVISIONS.

Where is it situated? What bounds it on the north, east, south, and west?

EXAMPLE.—Venezue'la?—Situated in the northern part of South America; bounded on the north by the Caribbe'an Sea, east by British Guia'na, south by Brazil', and west by New Grana'da.

VENEZUE'LA?	PATAGO'NIA?
NEW GRANA'DA?	URUGUAY?
ECUADOR?	PARAGUAY?
PERU?	BRAZIL?
BOLIVIA?	FRENCH GUIA'NA?
CHILE?	DUTCH GUIA'NA?
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC?	BRITISH GUIA'NA?

ISLANDS.

Where is it situated?

EXAMPLES.—Trinidad?—Situated in the Atlan'tic Ocean, north of Venezue'la.

TRINIDAD?	FALK'LAND?
JOANNES (zhu-ahn'nes)?	CHILOE' (cheel-o-eh)?
ST. CATH'ARINE?	JUAN FERNAN'DEZ?
TIER'RA DEL FUE'GO?	GALAPA'GOS?

CAPIES.

Where is it situated?

EXAMPLE.—St. Roque?—Situated on the east coast of Brazil.

ST. ROQUE?	HORN?
FRIO (free'o)?	BLAN'CO?

MOUNTAINS

Where situated?

EXAMPLES.—Cumbora'zo?—A peak of the An'des range, situated in the northern part of Ecuador.

An'des?—Situated in the western part of South America, and extend along the entire Pacific coast.

AN'DES?	SORA'TO?
CHIMBORA'ZO?	ACONCA'GUA?

GULFS.

Where is it situated? With what larger body of water is it connected?

EXAMPLE.—Da'rien?—Is situated in the northwest part of New Grana'da, and is connected with the Caribbe'an Sea.

DA'RIEN?	GUAYAQUIL' (gwi-ah-keel)?
VENEZUE'LA?	PANAMA'?

LAKES.

Where is it situated?

EXAMPLE.—Maracay'bo?—Situated in the north-western part of Venezue'la.

MARACAY'BO?	TITICA'CA (tit-e-kah'kah)?
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RIVERS.

Where is it; what is its course; and where does it empty?

EXAMPLE.—Am'azon?—Is in the northern part of South America. It rises in the An des, flows east between Peru' and Ecuador', and through Brazil', into the Atlan'tic Ocean.

MAGDALE'NA?	TAPA'JOS (tah-pah'hoce)?
ORINO'CO?	TOCANTINS' (to-kahn-teens)?
AM'AZON?	RIO DE LA PLA'TA?
NE'GRO?	URUGUAY?
PUTUMAY'O (poo-too-mi'o)?	PARANA' (par-ah-nah)?
UCAYA'LI (oo-ki-ah'le)?	PARAGUAY?
MADEI'RA (mah-da'-rah)?	PILCOMAY'O (pul-ko-mi'o)?

CITIES AND TOWNS.

In what country, and where is it situated? Name the river or other body of water near which it stands.

EXAMPLE.—Bogo'ta?—Is situated in the western part of New Grana'da, near the east bank of the Magdale'na River, and is the capital of New Grana'da.

CARAC'AS?	BUE'NOS AY'RES?
BOGO'TA?	MONTEVID'EO?
QUITO?	ABUNCION?
LI'MA?	RI'O JANEI'RO?
SU'CRE?	PERNAMBUCO?
POTO'SI?	CAYENNE?
VALPARAI'SO?	PARAMAR'IBO?
SANTIA'GO?	GEORGETOWN?

LESSON 66.

SOUTH AMERICA.

South America: what is it?

A peninsula.

By what is it connected with North America?

The Isthmus of Panama.

How wide is this isthmus?

About thirty miles.

What is the surface of the western part of South America?

It is mountainous.

What of the portion between the Andes and the Atlantic Ocean?

It is generally level.

What great circle passes through the northern part?

The equator.

In what zone is the greater part of South America?

The Torrid Zone.

What is the climate in this portion?

Except on the mountains it is very hot.

In what zone is the southern part?

The South Temperate Zone.

What can you say of the Andes range of mountains?

It is the longest in the world.

What of their height?

Many are so high that their tops are always covered with snow and ice.

Which of these mountains is the highest volcano in the world?

Mount Aconcagua, in Chile.

Are there any other volcanoes in this range?

Yes, many; and earthquakes are frequent in all the countries through which the Andes extend.

What large bird is found in this region?

The condor, the largest bird of flight.



THE CONDOR.

What parts of South America are inhabited by white people?

Only those portions near the coast.

From what European nations are they descended?

The Spanish and Portuguese.

By whom is the interior inhabited?

By many tribes of Indians.

LESSON 67.

SOUTH AMERICA.

(Continued.)

What countries in the northwest formerly constituted the Republic of Columbia?

Venezuela, New Granada, and Ecuador.

What are the plains between the Orinoco River and the Andes called?

The Llanos (*lya'noce*).

What animals are found here?

Herds of wild horses and cattle.

Of what country does the Isthmus of Panama form a part?

New Granada.

For what is this isthmus noted?

For being the narrowest part of the Western Continent.

Do many persons travel across it?

Yes; people going to and from California, Peru, and Chile cross it.

To what government do the Galapagos Islands belong?

To Ecuador.



INDIAN GIRL OF PERU.

Peru: for what is it celebrated?

Its mines of silver and gold.

What is remarkable about the country near the coast?

It never rains there.

What animal found here is used to carry burdens?

The lama, sometimes called the American camel.

For what is Lake Titicaca celebrated?

For its great elevation above the ocean, nearly two and a half miles.

Bolivia: why was it so called?

In honor of General Bolivar, the first president of the country.

What is the principal occupation of the people?

Agriculture and mining.

What of Poto'si, the largest city in Bolivia?

It is situated on a mountain, from which great quantities of silver and gold were formerly taken.



THE LAMA.

LESSON 68.

SOUTH AMERICA.

(Continued)

Chile: what are the principal occupations of the inhabitants?

Mining and agriculture.

What minerals are found here?

Gold, silver, and copper.

What are the principal agricultural productions?

Wheat and Indian corn.

Which is the largest sea-port on the Pacific coast of South America?

Valparaiso.

What island belonging to Chile in the Pacific Ocean?

Juan Fernandez.

Patagonia: what of its climate?

It is cold and inhospitable.

Who are the inhabitants?

Wandering tribes of Indians.

To what country do the islands on the Pacific coast of Patagonia belong?

To Chile.

What is the surface of Patagonia?

It is a barren and stony waste.

The Argentine Republic: for what noted?

For its extensive plains, called Pampas.

What roam over these plains?

Immense herds of cattle and horses.

What remarkable bird is also found here?

The ostrich.

What is the capital of the country?

Buenos Ayres.

How does this city rank in population?

As the second city of South America.

Paraguay: for what is it peculiar?

It is the only country in South America which has no sea-coast.

What is an important production of this region?

Mate (*n at-te'*), or Paraguay tea.

Uruguay: what are its chief exports?

Hides, horns, and tallow.

LESSON 69.

SOUTH AMERICA.

(Continued.)

Brazil is how distinguished?

It is larger and more populous than any other country in South America.

From what nation are the white inhabitants mostly descended?

The Portuguese.

What are found in great abundance?

Gold, diamonds, and other precious stones.

Of what article does Brazil produce more than any other country in the world?

Coffee.

What root, from which tapioca is made, forms a chief article of food in Brazil?

The cassava, or manioc.

What are the other principal articles of export?

India-rubber, sugar, tobacco, cotton, and great quantities of hides.

What of Rio Janeiro, the capital?

It is the most populous city in South America.

What can you say of the Amazon River?

It is the largest river in the world.

How far can it be ascended by vessels?

To the foot of the Andes.

What is the nature of the country through which it flows?

It is a great forest plain, called the Selva.

What abound in these forests?

Monkeys, serpents, wild beasts, and birds of beautiful plumage.

What of the white population of this district?

They are few in number, and are settled near the banks of the Amazon.

What of the other inhabitants?

Many tribes of Indians live in the interior.

What is their principal article of food?

Fish, which abound in all the rivers.

Guiana belongs to what European nations?

The British, French, and Dutch.

What are the greater part of the people of this country?

Negroes.



LESSON 70.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

BOUNDARIES.—What ocean on the north? A-c.
 What grand division on the east? A-a.
 What sea on the south of Europe? M-n.
 What ocean on the west of Europe? At-c.

DIVISIONS.—What large country in the eastern part of Europe? R-a.

What two countries constitute a peninsula in the northern part of Europe? S-n, N-y.

What three countries border on the southwestern part of Russia? P-a, A-a, T-y.

What country south of Turkey? G-e.

What country west of the Adriatic Sea? I-y.

What small country north of Italy? Switzerland.

What country north of Prussia? D-k.

What two divisions west of Prussia? H-d, B-m.

What country between the Mediterranean Sea and the English Channel? F-e.

What two countries southwest of France? S-n, P-l.
 What islands north of the English Channel? B-h.
 What two countries in the largest of the British Isles? E-d, S-d.

What large island west of England? I-d.

ISLANDS.—What group of islands belonging to Denmark, southeast of Iceland? F-e (*far'o*).

What two groups of islands belonging to Great Britain, north of Scotland? S-d, O-y.

What group, west of Scotland? H-s.

What islands east of Spain? B-c (*bal-e-ar'ik*).

What two islands west of Italy? C-a, S-a.

What island southwest of Italy? S-y.

What group of islands west of Greece? I-n.

What island south of Greece? C-a.

CAPES.—What cape in the north part of Norway? N-h.

What cape in the south part of Ireland? C-r.

What, in the southwest part of England? L-s E-d.

MOUNTAINS.—What mountains between Norway and Sweden? S-n.

What range in the eastern part of Russia? U-l.

What, between the Black and Caspian seas? C-a.

What mountains in Turkey? B-n (*ball-kahn'*).

What, between Italy and Switzerland? A-a.

What, between France and Spain? P-a.

What mountains in Italy? A-e.

SEAS, GULFS, AND BAYS.—What sea in the northern part of Russia? W-e.

What sea between Sweden and Russia? B-c.

What two gulfs connect with the Baltic? B-a, F-d.

What sea east of England and Scotland? N-h.

What bay west of France? B-y.

What sea between Italy and Turkey? A-o.

What, between Turkey in Asia and Greece? A-o.

What sea south of Russia? B-k.

What, between the Black Sea and the Archipelago? M-a.

What sea north of the Black Sea? A-f.

STRAITS.—What strait separates Norway from Denmark? S-r R-k.

What strait leading into the North Sea? D-r.

What channel between England and France? E-h.

What channel between England and Ireland? St.G-s.

What strait connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean? G-r.

What strait between Italy and Sicily? M-a.

What connects the Adriatic and Mediterranean? O-o.

RIVERS AND LAKES.—What river forms part of the boundary between Sweden and Russia? T-a.

What river flows north into the White Sea? D-a.

What river, the largest in Europe, flows southeast into the Caspian Sea? V-a.

What, flowing south into the Sea of Azof? D-n.

What, into the Black Sea? D-r.

What river between Russia and Turkey? P-h.

What river flows east through Austria and Turkey into the Black Sea? D-e.

What river flows east through the northern part of Italy into the Adriatic Sea? P.

What river in France empties into the Mediterranean Sea? R-e.

What two rivers, in Spain and Portugal, empty into the Atlantic? D-o, T-a.

What is the course of these rivers?

What river in France empties into the English Channel? S-e.

What two rivers flow into the North Sea? R-e, E-e.

What river flows into the Baltic Sea? V-a.

What two lakes in the northern part of Russia? O-a, L-a.

CITIES AND TOWNS.—What town in the southern part of Norway? C-a (*kris-te-ah'ne-ah*).

What, the capital of Sweden near the Baltic? S-m.

What city, the capital of Russia, near the head of the Gulf of Finland? St. P-g.

What is the capital of Prussia? B-n.

What is the capital of Denmark? C-n.

What is the capital of Holland? H-e.

What is the capital of Belgium? B-s.

What is the capital of Great Britain? L-n.

What city in Scotland? E-h (*ed'in-bur-reh*).

What city in Ireland? D-n.

What city on the Seine is the capital of France? P-s.

What is the capital of Spain? M-d.

What city at the mouth of the Tagus is the capital of Portugal? L-n.

What large city in Italy? R-e.

What is the capital of Switzerland? B-e.

What, the capital of Germany? F-t (*frank'furt*).

What is the capital of Austria? V-a.

What is the capital of Turkey? C-a.

What is the capital of Greece? A-a.

LESSON 71.

EXERCISES ON THE MAP.

DIVISIONS.

Where is it situated? What bounds it on the north, east, south, and west?

EXAMPLE.—Portugal?—Situated in the southwestern part of Europe; bounded north by Spain, south and west by the Atlantic Ocean.

RUS'SIA (<i>roo'she-a</i>)?	DEN'MARK?
SWEDEN?	HOLLAND?
NORWAY?	BELGIUM?
PRUSSIA (<i>proo'she-a</i>)?	FRANCE?
AUSTRIA?	SPAIN?
TURKEY?	PORTUGAL?
GREECE?	ENGLAND (<i>ing'land</i>)?
ITALY?	SCOTLAND?
SWITZERLAND?	IRELAND?

ISLANDS.

Where is it situated?

EXAMPLE.—Sicily?—Situated in the Mediterranean Sea, southwest of Italy.

FAROE (<i>far'o</i>)?	COR'SICA?
SHETLAND?	SARDINIA?
ORKNEY?	SICILY?
HEBRIDES?	IONIAN?
BALEARIC?	CAN'DIA?

CAPES.

Where is it situated? Into what waters does it extend?

EXAMPLE.—North Cape?—Is the most northern cape of Europe, and extends into the Arctic Ocean.

NORTH?	LAND'S END?
CLEAR?	FINISTERRE' (<i>fin-is-tair'</i>)?

MOUNTAINS.

Where are they situated?

EXAMPLE.—Scandinavian?—Situated between Norway and Sweden.

SCANDINAVIAN?	ALPS?
URAL?	APENNINES?
BALKAN?	PYRENEES?

SEAS, GULFS, AND BAYS.

Where is it situated? With what larger body of water is it connected?

EXAMPLE.—White?—Situated in the northern part of Russia, and connected with the Arctic Ocean.

WHITE SEA?	MEDITERRANEAN SEA?
BALTIC SEA?	ADRIATIC SEA?
BOTHNIA GULF?	ARCHIPELAGO SEA?
FINLAND GULF?	MARMORA SEA?
NORTH SEA?	BLACK SEA?
BISCAY BAY?	AE'OF SEA?

RIVERS.

Where is it; what is its course; and where does it empty?

EXAMPLE.—Dnieper?—It is in the southern part of Russia; its course is south; and it empties into the Black Sea.

TORNEA (<i>tor'ne-o</i>)?	RHONE?
DWINA (<i>dwee'nah</i>)?	TA'GUS?
VOLGA?	DOU'RO (<i>doo'ro</i>)?
DON?	SEINE (<i>sane</i>)?
DNIEPER (<i>nee'per</i>)?	THAMES (<i>tems'</i>)?
PRUTH?	RHINE?
DANUBE?	ELBE?
PO?	VISTULA?

CAPITALS.

In what country, and where is it situated? Name the river or other body of water near which it stands? Is it a capital?

EXAMPLE.—London?—Is situated in the southeastern part of England, on the River Thames, and is the capital of Great Britain.

CHRISTIANIA?	DUBLIN?
STOCKHOLM?	PARIS?
ST. PETERSBURG?	MADRID?
ARCHANGEL?	LIS'BON?
MOSCOW (<i>mos'ko</i>)?	ROME?
BERLIN (<i>ber-teen'</i>)?	VENICE?
COPENHAGEN?	BERNE?
HAGUE (<i>haig</i>)?	FRANKFORT?
BRUSSELS (<i>brus-sell</i>)?	VIENNA (<i>ee-en'nah</i>)?
LONDON?	CONSTANTINOPLE?
EDINBURGH?	ATHENS?





GRAPE CULTURE IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

LESSON 72.**EUROPE.**

Europe: what is it?

It is the smallest of the grand divisions.

For what is the coast of Europe remarkable?

The number and extent of its peninsulas, seas, gulfs, and bays.

What part of the surface is level?

About two thirds.

Where is this level portion mostly situated?

In the northeast.

What is the surface of the southern and western parts?

It is generally mountainous.

What river in the eastern part of Russia, the largest in Europe?

The Volga.

What is remarkable about this river?

It empties into the Caspian Sea by seventy mouths.

In what Zone is Europe mostly situated?

In the North Temperate Zone.

What is the climate in the north and east?

Cold.

What is the climate of the southern part?

A perpetual summer.

What of the population of Europe?

In proportion to its size, it is the most populous quarter of the earth.

For what are the people noted?

Their industry, intelligence, and enterprise.

LESSON 73.**EUROPE.**

(Continued.)

Russian Empire: what of its size?

It is the largest empire in the world.

What part of Europe does it cover?

More than one half.

Over what other territory does Russia extend?

The north part of Asia, and the northwest portion of North America.

What of the European portion?

It is the most thickly inhabited.

What of the surface of Russia?

It is mostly a level country.

What is the principal employment of the people?

Agriculture.

Sweden and Norway: what do they occupy?

The Scandinavian Peninsula.

What is the climate?

In summer, it is hot; in winter, very cold.

With what is about two thirds of the surface covered?

Pine forests.

For what is Sweden celebrated?

For its mines of iron and copper.

For what is the coast of Norway remarkable?

For the great number of its bays and inlets, called *Fjords*.

Denmark: what does it comprise?

The peninsula of Jutland, and the islands in the mouth of the Baltic Sea.

What of the surface?

It is low and level.

What are the principal occupations of the people?

Agriculture and cattle raising.

LESSON 74.

EUROPE.

(Continued.)

Germany: of what is it composed?

Parts of Prussia and Austria, and about thirty smaller states.

What is its surface?

Mountainous in the south; low and level in the north.

What minerals are abundant in Germany?

Coal, salt, and all the useful metals.

What of the mineral springs?

They are numerous, and much visited by persons in ill health.

What can you say of the climate?

It is generally temperate; but the winters are severe in the north.

Prussia: how is it divided?

Into two unequal portions.

In what part of Germany is the larger portion?

In the northeast.

Where is the smaller part?

In the west, adjoining Holland and Belgium.

What is the surface?

Generally level.

For what is Prussia noted?

For its excellent system of public schools.

What is the chief employment of the people?

Agriculture.

Austria: how much of its surface is level?

Nearly three fourths.

What of its mineral wealth?

It is greater than that of any other country in Europe.

What of its salt mines?

They are the largest in the world.

What of its population?

Next to Russia, it is the most populous country of Europe.

LESSON 75.

EUROPE.

(Continued.)

Turkey in Europe: of what is it a portion?

The Turkish or Ottoman Empire.

Where are the other portions of the Turkish Empire situated?

In the western part of Asia, and the northern part of Africa.

What portions are mountainous?

The northern and central.

What is the climate?

Cold in the north, mild and pleasant in the south.

For what manufactured articles is Turkey noted?

Carpets and silk goods.



TURKISH PORTERS.

Greece: what can you say of it?

The surface is mountainous, and the soil poor.

What is the climate?

Warm and delightful.

What is the character of the people?

They are brave and enterprising.

In what are they chiefly engaged?

Commercial pursuits.

Italy: for what is it noted?

Its lovely climate and beautiful scenery.

What is the surface of the country?

Generally mountainous.

What can you say of the soil and productions?

The soil is rich, and produces many delicious fruits.

Mention some of the products.

Dates, figs, grapes, and oranges.

In what do the Italians surpass all other nations?

Music, painting, and sculpture.

LESSON 76.

EUROPE.

(Continued.)

Switzerland: for what noted?

Its lofty mountains and sublime scenery.

What can you say of the lakes of Switzerland?

They are small, but beautiful.

What is the chief occupation of the Swiss farmer?

Cattle raising.

What articles are extensively manufactured?

Watches, jewelry, and silks.

For what are the Swiss remarkable?

Their simple manners and love of liberty.

France: what is it?

One of the most powerful nations of Europe.

Of what does the principal part of France consist?

A wide and fertile plain.



BULL FIGHT.

What is the climate?

Generally mild and healthy.

What is extensively cultivated in France?

The grape, from which large quantities of wine are made.

What are the principal exports?

Silk, wine, and brandy.

What can you say of the French?

They are gay, polite, and brave.

Spain: of what does most of its surface consist?

High mountains and table-lands.

What is the climate?

Generally mild and pleasant.

By what are the southern provinces often visited?

A scorching wind from Africa, called the Sola'no (*so-lah'no*).

What is the chief employment of the people?

The rearing of sheep.

For what is the wool of the Spanish merino sheep distinguished?

Its superior fineness.

Name the chief exports.

Wool, wine, and fruits.

What is a favorite amusement in all parts of the country?

The bull-fight.

What can you say of the people?

They are temperate, but proud and indolent.

Portugal: in what respects does it resemble Spain?

In surface, climate, productions, and general character of its people.

LESSON 77.

EUROPE.

(Continued.)

Holland: for what is it noted?

Its numerous canals.

What can you say of its surface?

A great part of it is lower than the level of the sea.

How is the water kept from overflowing the land?

By embankments of earth, called *dykes*.

In what are the people chiefly engaged?

Agriculture and commerce.

Belgium: for what noted?

It is the most thickly settled country in Europe.

What is the surface?

Low and level.

What can you say of the soil?

It is fertile and highly cultivated.

What is Belgium sometimes called?

The Garden of Europe.

For what manufactures is it especially noted?

Carpets and laces.

The British Empire: for what noted?

It is the richest and most powerful empire in the world.

In what respect does it surpass all other nations?

In the extent of its navy, commerce, and manufactures.

Where are its possessions?

In every quarter of the globe.

Where is the head of the government located?

In the British Isles, west of Europe.

What do the British Isles comprise?

Ireland, Scotland, England, and Wales.

What do they together constitute?

The Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

LESSON 78.

EUROPE.

(Continued.)

England: for what distinguished?

It is the largest and most important division of Great Britain.

What is its surface?

Level, except in the western and northern parts.

What is the climate?

Mild and moist.

What of the soil?

It is fertile, and cultivated with superior skill.

What are a source of immense wealth to England?

Its mines of coal, iron, and tin.

What are the principal manufactures?

Hardware, cotton, and woolen goods.

What of London, the capital?

It is the largest and richest city in the world.

Wales: what can you say of it?

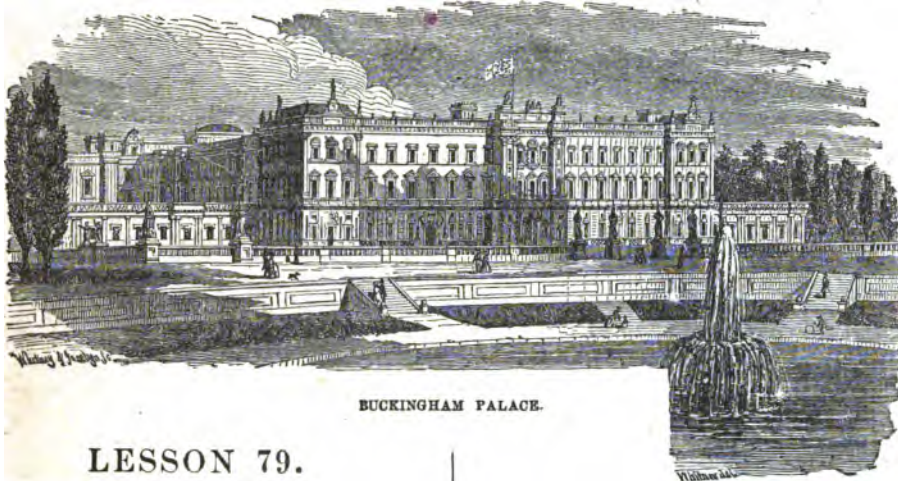
It is a mountainous region, west of England.

What of its climate and productions?

They are similar to those of England.

What are largely exported from Wales?

Iron, slate, and flannel.



LESSON 79.

EUROPE.

(Continued.)

Scotland: for what noted?

Its beautiful lake and mountain scenery.

How does it compare in surface and climate with England?

Its surface is more broken, and the climate colder.

Into what is Scotland divided?

Two distinct regions, called the Highlands and the Lowlands.

What are the chief employments of the people?

Cattle raising in the Highlands; agriculture and manufactures in the Lowlands.

What is the character of the people?

They are industrious, well educated, and moral.

Ireland: what is it?

A fertile and beautiful island west of England.

What is it sometimes called?

The Emerald Isle.

What is the climate?

Mild and delightful.

What is the surface?

Mountainous near the coast, but level in the interior.

With what is a portion of the surface of Ireland covered?

Low wet lands, called *bogs*.

What is obtained from the bogs?

Large quantities of peat, used by the inhabitants for fuel.

For what is Ireland celebrated?

The manufacture of linen.

What can you say of the lower classes of the Irish people?

They are wretchedly poor and ignorant.

To what country have many thousands of them gone in quest of a better home?

To the United States.



LESSON, 80.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

BOUNDARIES.—What ocean on the north? A-o.
What ocean on the east? P-o.
What ocean on the south? I-n.
What grand divisions on the west? A-a, E-e.

DIVISIONS.—What country in the north of Asia? S-a.
What empire in the east of Asia? C-e.
What countries south of China? A-m, S-m, B-h.
What country south of the Himalaya Mountains? H-n.
What country north of the Arabian Sea? B-n.
What country north of Beloochistan? A-n.
What, between China and the Caspian Sea? T-n.
What, north of the Persian Gulf? P-a.
What country west of Persia? T-y.
What country between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf? A-a.

PENINSULAS AND CAPES.—Which is the most northern cape of Asia? N. E-t.
Which is the most eastern? E-t.
What peninsula between the Kamtchatka Sea and the Okhotsk Sea? K-a.
What, between the Sea of Japan and Yellow Sea? C-a.
What, between the Gulf of Siam and the Bay of Bengal? M-y.
What cape in the south part of Hindoostan? C-n.

ISLANDS.—What island north of Asia? N-a Z-a.
What islands east of the Sea of Japan? J-n.
Which of them is the largest? N-n.
What island north of Nippon? J-o.
What long island north of Jesso? S-n.
What islands between Jesso and Kamtchatka? K-e.
What group of islands east of the China Sea? P-e.
What large island south of Malay Peninsula? S-a.
What large island east of Sumatra? B-o.
What island east of Borneo? C-s.
What island south of Borneo? J-a.
What island south of Hindoostan? C-n.

MOUNTAINS.—What range of mountains between Europe and Asia? U-l.
What range between China and Siberia? A-i.
What, on the northern boundary of Hindoostan? H-a.

SEAS, GULFS, AND BAYS.—What sea between Kamtchatka and North America? K-a.
What sea west of Kamtchatka? O-k.
What sea between the Japan Islands and the Chinese Empire? J-n.
What sea west of Corea? Y-w.
What, between the Philippine I-s and Anam? C-a.
What two gulfs are connected with the China Sea? T-n, S-m.
What bay east of Hindoostan? B-l.
What sea east of Hindoostan? A-n.
What gulf connected with the Arabian Sea? P-n.
What sea between Arabia and Africa? R-d.
What sea west of Turkey? M-n.
What sea north of Turkey? B-k.
What sea north of Persia? C-n.
What inland sea in Toorkistan? A-l.

RIVERS.—What three rivers flow into the Arctic Ocean? O-i, Y-i, L-a.
What river forms part of the boundary between China and Siberia? A-r.
What two rivers flow into the Yellow Sea? H-g H-o, Y-g tse K-g.
What two, into the Bay of Bengal? B-a, G-s.
What river flows into the Arabian Sea? I-s.
What rivers unite near the Persian Gulf? E-s, T-s.
What river flows into the Caspian Sea? U-l.

STRAITS.—What strait separates Asia from North America? B-g.
What, between Malay Peninsula and Sumatra? M-a.
What strait between Sumatra and Java? S-a.
What strait connects the Red Sea with the Arabian Sea? B-b el M-b.

CAPITALS.—What is the capital of Japan? J-o.
What is the capital of the Chinese Empire? P-n.
What is the capital of the Philippine Islands? M-a.
What is the capital of Anam? H-e (*hoo'a*).
What is the capital of Siam? B-k.
What is the capital of Bir'mah? A-a (*ah'va*).
What is the capital of Hindoostan? C-a.
What is the capital of Beloochistan? K-t.
What is the capital of Afghanistan? C-l.
What is the capital of Persia? T-n (*teh-hran*).
What two towns in Arabia? M-t, M-a.
What is the capital of Turkey? C-e.

LESSON 81.

EXERCISES ON THE MAP.

DIVISIONS.

Where is it situated? What bounds it on the north, south, east, and west?

EXAMPLE.—Sibe'ria?—Situated in the north part of A'sia; bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, east by Kamtchat'ka and Okhotsk' Sea, south by the Chinese' Empire and Toorkistan', and west by Eu'rope.

SIBE'RIA?	BELOOCHISTAN'?
CHINESE' EMPIRE?	AFGHANISTAN'?
ANAM'?	TOORKISTAN'?
SIAM'?	PER'SIA?
BR'MAH?	TUR'KEY?
HINDOOSTAN'?	ARA'BIA?

ISLANDS.

Where is it situated?

EXAMPLE.—Nova Zem'bla?—Situated north of Sibe'ria, in the Arctic Ocean.

NOVA ZEM'BLA?	PHIL'IPPINE?
KU'RILE?	SUMA'TRA (<i>su-mah'tra</i>)?
SAGHA'LIEN?	JA'VA (<i>jah'va</i>)?
JESS'O (<i>yes'so</i>)?	BOR'NEO?
JAPAN'?	CEL'EBS (<i>se'le-bis</i>)?
NIPHON'?	MOLUC'CA?
FORMO'SA?	CEYLON'?

CAPES.

Where is it situated?

EXAMPLE.—North East Cape?—Projects from the northern part of Sibe'ria into the Arctic Ocean.

NORTH EAST?	LOPAT'KA?
EAST?	COM'ORIN?

MOUNTAINS.

In what direction, and through what country or countries, does the range extend?

EXAMPLE.—Ghauts?—Extend north and south through the southern part of Hindoestan'.

U'RAL?	HIMALAY'A (<i>him-a-l'ya</i>)?
ALTA'I (<i>all-ti'</i>)?	GHAUTS (<i>gaute</i>)?

PENINSULAS.

From what part of the country, and in what direction, does it project? What waters wash its shores?

EXAMPLE.—Kamtchat'ka?—Projects from the east part of Sibe'ria, in a southerly direction; Kamtchat'ka Sea is on the east, and the Okhotsk' Sea is on the west.

KAMTCHAT'KA?	HINDOOSTAN'?
CORE'A?	ARA'BIA?
MALAT'?	

SEAS, GULFS, AND BAYS.

Where is it situated? With what larger body of water is it connected?

EXAMPLE.—Persian Gulf?—Situated in the southwest part of A'sia, and is connected by the Strait of Or'muz with the Ara'bian Sea.

KAMTCHAT'KA SEA?	BENGAL' BAY?
OKHOTSK' SEA?	ARA'BIAN SEA?
JAPAN' SEA?	PER'SIAN GULF?
YEL'LOW SEA?	RED SEA?
CHI'NA SEA?	CAS'PIAN SEA?
TONQUIN' GULF?	AR'AL SEA?
SIAM' GULF?	

STRAITS.

What lands does it separate? What waters does it connect?

EXAMPLE.—Be'hring?—Separates A'sia from North America, and connects the Pacific and Arctic oceans.

BE'HRING?	MALAC'CA?
SUN'DA?	BAB-EL-MAN'DEB?

RIVERS.

Where is it; what is its course; and where does it empty?

EXAMPLE.—O'bi?—It flows through the eastern part of Sibe'ria, first in a northwest direction, then north, and empties into the Arctic Ocean.

O'BI?	BRAMAHPOO'TRA?
YENESE'I?	GAN'GES?
LE'NA?	INDUS?
AMOO'R?	TY'GRIS?
HOANG' HO?	EUPHRA'TES?
YANG-TSE KIANG' (c)?	U'RAL?

LESSON 82.

ASIA.

Asia: what is it?

It is the largest of the grand divisions of the Earth.

Of what does the northern part consist?

Extensive lowland plains.

Of what do the central, southern, and western portions consist?

Immense and lofty table-lands.

What are *Table-Lands*?

Vast elevations of level land.

By what are these table-lands crossed?

Ranges of mountains.

What can you say of these mountains?

They are the highest in the world.

Name the principal ranges.

The Himalay'a and Altai'.

What is the climate and soil of Asia?

The northern portion is cold and barren; the southern, warm and fruitful.

What can you say of Asia as respects its vegetable productions?

It produces the choicest varieties of fruit and grain.

What vegetable productions, now widely cultivated in Europe and America, had their origin in Asia?

The grape, sugar-cane, cotton, wheat, rye, oats, barley, and coffee.

What are chiefly cultivated in the southern part?

Rice, sugar, and indigo.

What of the minerals of Asia?

All the precious and useful minerals are found here.

Name some of the principal animals.

The elephant, camel, rhinoceros, lion, tiger, and gazelle.

What useful domestic animal was first found here?

The horse.

For what are the birds of Asia remarkable?

Their beautiful plumage.

What can you say of Asia, as respects its population?

It contains more than half the people on the globe.

What parts are most densely populated?

The southern and eastern.

What portion is most thinly settled?

The northern.

What is the cause of there being so few people in the northern portion?

Its cold climate.

What has greatly contributed to the dense population of the southern and eastern sections of Asia?

A mild climate and a fertile soil.

In what branch of industry are the people of these portions of Asia extensively engaged?

Commerce.

What peculiar advantages have they for commerce?

Numerous seas and rivers on which vessels may sail with safety.

NOTE.—The pupil will here turn to the map of Asia, and mention some of the principal seas and rivers in China and India.

What are the governments of Asia?

Mostly despotisms.

LESSON 83.

ASIA.

(Continued.)

Siberia: of what does it form a part?

The Russian Empire.

What is its climate?

Very cold.

In what does it abound?

Fur-bearing animals.



CHINESE MERCHANTS.

Of what precious metal does it produce more than any other part of Asia?

Gold.

What is the principal employment of the inhabitants?
Hunting and mining.

Japan: of what does it consist?

A group of islands east of China.

What is the climate of these islands?

Hot in summer, and extremely cold in winter.

What can you say of the people?

They are among the most intelligent of the Asiatics.

Have they much intercourse with other nations?

No; they are jealous of strangers, and avoid them.

What of Jedo, the capital?

It is one of the largest cities in the world.

China: for what noted?

It is the most populous country in the world.

What can you say of the inhabitants of China?

They are a vain people, and think no nation equal to themselves.

To what vice are they much addicted?

To the smoking of opium.

What is their principal article of food?

Rice.

Of what plant does China produce more than all the rest of the world?

The tea plant.

India: what does it comprise?

Hindoostan, Birmah, Siam, and Anam.

What do these countries occupy?

Two large peninsulas in the south of Asia.

Name the chief productions.

Precious stones, spices, drugs, and a great variety of valuable woods.

What can you say of the diamonds of India?

They exceed, in size and brilliancy, those found in any other part of the world.

What is the principal occupation of the people?
Agriculture.

What forms an important article of export?
Rice.

To whom does Hindoostan mostly belong?
Great Britain.

What, for this reason, is it often called?
British India.

LESSON 84.

ASIA.

(Continued.)

Afghanistan and Beloochistan: of what does a large portion of these countries consist?

Mountains and deserts.

What can you say of the people?

They are uncultivated and warlike.

What are their dwellings?

Rude tents, made of the coarse cloth of camels' and goats' hair.

On what do they chiefly subsist?

Plunder, and the produce of their herds of sheep and goats.

Persia: what can you say of it?

It was once a powerful empire, but is now greatly reduced.

What is its surface?

A high table-land.

What is a large portion of this table-land?

A desert.

What is the climate?

Dry and hot in summer, and severely cold in winter.

What are a large portion of the people?

Wandering tribes.

What can you say of the people of the towns?

They are handsome, polite, and intelligent.

With what country has Persia an extensive commerce?

Russia.

Mention some of the principal articles of commerce.

Silks, carpets, shawls, and dried fruits.

Toorkistan: by whom is it inhabited?

Several different races, most of whom lead a wandering life.

Arabia: what is it?

A peninsula in the southwestern part of Asia.

What is its surface?

Mostly a desert.

What is its climate?

The dryest in the world.

By whom is it inhabited?

Chiefly by wandering tribes, called Bedouins (*bed'o-ins*), or dwellers in the desert.

What is almost the entire wealth of the people?

Their flocks and herds.

What can you say of the horses of Arabia?

They are the finest in the world.

Mention some of the exports of this country.

Coffee, gums, drugs, and pearls.

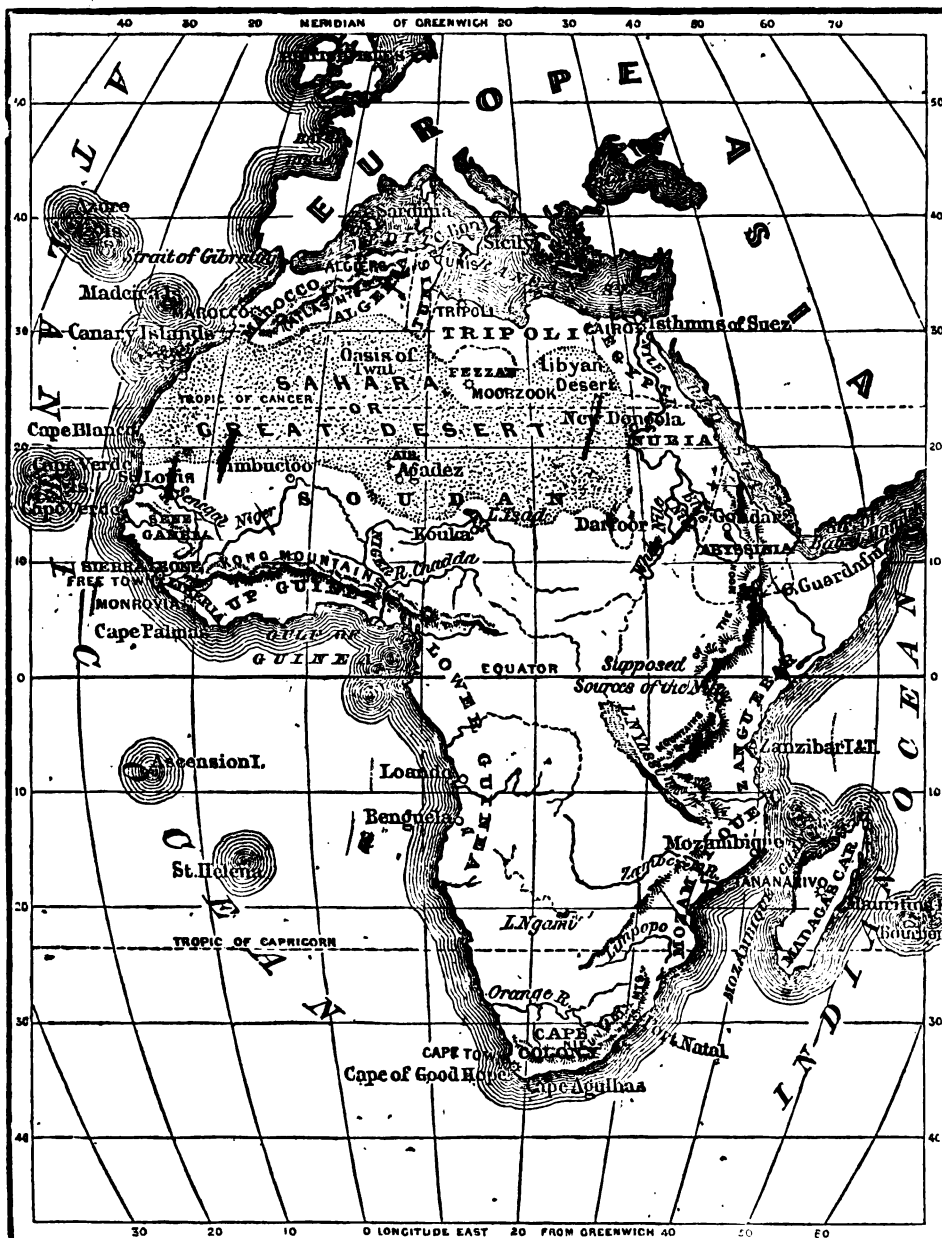
What city, in the western part of Arabia, noted as being the birth-place of Mohammed?

Mecca.

Who was Mohammed?

The teacher of a false religion, who lived about six hundred years after Christ.

AFRICA



LESSON 85.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

BOUNDARIES.—What sea on the north of Africa? M-n
What sea and ocean on the east? R-d Sea, I-n O.
What ocean on the west? A-o
What isthmus connects Africa with Asia? S-z.

DIVISIONS.—What division, in the northwestern part of Africa, on the Atlan'tic coast? M-o.

What, forming the east boundary of Maroc'co? A-a.

What, in the northeastern part, bordering on the Red and Mediterra'nean seas? E-t.

What large division west of Egypt? T-i (*trip'o-le*)?

What division south of Trip'oli? F-n (*fez-zahn*)?

What, lying between Trip'oli and Algeria? T-s

What two divisions south of Egypt? N-a, A-a.

What two, border on the eastern coast? Z-r, M-e

Which is the most southern division? C-e C-y.

What division, on the Atlan'tic coast, north of the Gulf of Guin'ea (*ghin'ee*)? L-r G-a

What, north of the Gulf of Guin'ea? Upper G-a

What state west of Upper Guin'ea? L-a.

What two states north of Libe'ria? S-a L-e, S-a.

What large country in the interior of Africa? S-n.

What great sandy desert north of Soudan? S-a.

ISLANDS.—What large island in the In'dian Ocean, east of the southern part of Africa? M-r.

What two islands east of Madagas'car? M-s, B-n.

What two islands belonging to Great Britain, in the Atlan'tic, west of Lower Guin'ea? St. H-a, A-n

What group, belonging to Port'ugal, west of Senegambia? C-e V-e.

What group, belonging to Spain, north of the Cape Verde Islands? C-y.

What two groups, belonging to Port'ugal, northwest of the Cana'ry Islands? M-a (*mah-dee'ra*), A-e.

CAPIES.—Which is the most northern cape? B-n.

Which is the most eastern cape? G-i (*gwar-da-five*).

Which is the most southern cape? A-s (*ah-goot'yas*).

Which is the most western cape? V-a.

What cape northwest of Cape Agul'has? G-d H-e.

What cape in the southern part of Libe'ria? P-s.

What cape north of Cape Verde? B-o.

MOUNTAINS.—What range of mountains in the northwestern part of Africa? A-a.

What long range in the east part? Mts of the M-n.

What range in the southern part? N-t.

What range extends through Upper Guin'ea? K-g.

SEAS, GULFS, AND STRAITS.—What sea on the north separates Africa from Eu'rope? M-n.

What sea on the east between Asia and Africa? R-d

What strait connects the Red Sea with the In'dian Ocean? B-b el M-b.

What channel separates Madagas'car from the mainland? M-e (*mo-zam-beek*).

What large gulf on the west coast of Africa? G-a

RIVERS AND LAKES.—What great river, in the east part of Africa, flows north into the Mediterra'nean? N-e.

Name the branches of the Nile. B. N-e, W. N-e.

What river flows in a southeasterly direction into the Mozambique Channel? Z-e.

What river rising in the Nieu'veldt Mountains flows west into the Atlan'tic? O-a.

What river flows into the Gulf of Guin'ea? N-r.

What branch has the Niger from the east? C-a.

What river in the north part of Senegambia? S-l.

What large lake in the central part of Africa? T-d.

What large lake south of the Equa'tor? N-i.

What lake farther south? N-y.

CITIES AND TOWNS.—What is the capital of Maroc'co? M-o.

What is the capital of Algeria? A-a.

What is the capital of Tunis? T-s.

What is the capital of Trip'oli? T-i.

What is the capital of Egypt? C-o (*ke'ro*).

What is the capital of Fez'zan? M-k.

What town in Nu'bia on the Nile? N. D-a.

What town in the northern part of Abyssinia? G-r.

What town, situated on an island of the same name, east of Zanguebar? Z-r.

What town in Mozambique, on the coast? M-e.

What is the capital of Madagas'car? T-o.

What town, on the coast, northeast of Cape Colony? P-t N-l (*nah-tahl*).

What is the capital of Cape Colony? C-e T-n.

What two towns on the coast of Lower Guin'ea? B-a (*ben-ga'tah*), L-o.

What is the capital of Libe'ria? M-a.

What is the capital of Sierra Leo'ne? F-e T-n.

What town at the mouth of the Senegal? Saint L-a.

What important town on the Ni'ger? T-o.

LESSON 86.

EXERCISES ON THE MAP.

DIVISIONS.

Where is it situated? What bounds it on the north, east, south, and west?

EXAMPLE.—Maroc'co?—Situated in the northwestern part of Africa; bounded north by the Strait of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean Sea, east by Algeria, south by the Great Desert, west by the Atlantic Ocean.

MAROC'CO?	MOZAMBIQUE?
ALGE'RIA?	CAPE COL'ONY?
TU'NIS?	LOWER GUIN'EA?
TRIP'OLI?	UPPER GUIN'EA?
FEZZAN?	LIBE'RIA?
EGYPT?	SIE'RA LEO'NE?
NU'RIA?	SENEGAM'RIA?
ABYSSIN'IA?	SOUDAN?
ZANGUEBAR?	

ISLANDS.

Where is it situated?

EXAMPLE.—Madagas'car?—Situated in the Indian Ocean, east of the southern part of Africa.

MADAGAS CAR?	CAPE VERDE?
MAURIT'US?	CANA'RY?
BOUR BON?	MADEI'RA?
ST. HELE'NA?	AZORE?

CAPES.

Where is it situated? Into what waters does it extend?

EXAMPLE.—Bon?—Situated in the northern part of Africa, and extends into the Mediterranean Sea.

BON?	PAL MAS?
GUARDAFUI?	VERDE?
AGUL'HAS?	BLAN'CO?
GOOD HOPE?	

MOUNTAINS.

Where are they situated?

EXAMPLE.—Atlas?—Situated in the northwestern part of Africa.

ATLAS?	NIEU'VELDT?
MOON?	KONG?

SEAS AND GULFS.

Where is it situated? With what larger body of water is it connected?

EXAMPLE.—Red?—Situated between Asia and Africa, and is connected with the Indian Ocean.

MEDITERRA'NEAN SEA?	GUIN'EA GULF?
RED SEA?	

STRAITS.

What lands does it separate? What waters does it connect?

EXAMPLE.—Bab-el-Man'deb?—Separates Asia from Africa, and connects the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean.

BAB-EL-MAN'DEB?	MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL?
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LAKES.

Where is it situated?

EXAMPLE.—Tsad?—Situated in the central part of Soudan.

TSAD?	N'GA'MI (n'gah'-mee)?
NYAS'HI (ne-ahs'-see)?	

RIVERS.

Where is it; what is its course; and where does it empty?

EXAMPLE.—Nile?—It is in the northeastern part of Africa; its course is north; and it empties into the Mediterranean Sea.

NILE?	NI'GER?
ZAM'BEZE?	CHAD'DA?
OR'ANGE?	SENEGAL?

CITIES AND TOWNS.

In what country, and where is it situated? Name the river or other body of water near which it stands.

EXAMPLE.—Maroc'co?—It is situated inland, and is the capital of Maroc'co

MAROC'CO?	ZANZIBAR?
ALGI'ERS?	MOZAMBIQUE?
TU'NIS?	CAPE TOWN?
TRIP'OLI?	MONRO'VIA?
MOOREOOK?	FREE TOWN?
CAI'RO?	TIMEUC'TOO?

LESSON 87.

AFRICA.

Africa : what is it ?

A great peninsula, south of Europe.

What prevents it from being an island ?

The Isthmus of Suez which joins it to Asia.

For what is Africa noted ?

Its hot climate and great deserts.

To what part of it is our knowledge chiefly confined ?

To the countries on the coast.

What can you say of the surface of these countries ?

It is generally low and level.

Of what are the central and southern portions supposed to consist ?

Broad table-lands.

With what is a very large portion of the surface of these table-lands covered ?

Immense sandy deserts.

Are these deserts entirely uninhabited ?

Yes, except a few fertile spots called *oases*.

To what may these fertile spots be compared ?

To beautiful islands in the midst of the sea.

What very useful purpose do they serve ?

They furnish resting-places for travelers in their weary journeys across the deserts.

For what is the Desert of Sahara remarkable ?

It is the largest in the world.

How do the rivers of Africa compare with those of the other grand divisions ?

They are fewer in number, and generally smaller.

What of the minerals of Africa ?

They are imperfectly known.

What are found in considerable quantities ?

Gold, diamonds, iron, and copper.

What animals are found only in Africa ?

The giraffe, hippopotamus, zebra, and gnu or horned horse.

Name some which are common to Asia and Africa

The elephant, camel, rhinoceros, and lion.



THE OSTRICH.

Name some of the principal birds of Africa.

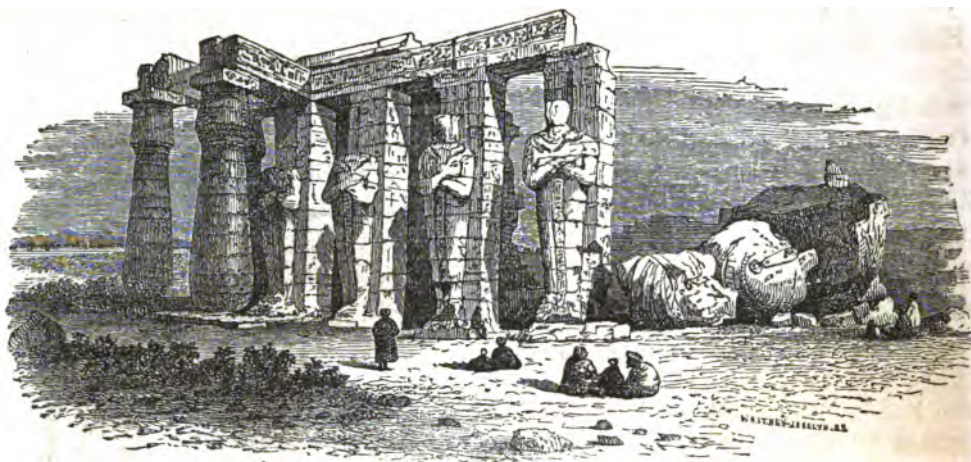
The vulture, ostrich, parrot, and flamingo.

What are the chief articles of export ?

Ivory, gold dust, and palm oil.

What of the native inhabitants of Africa ?

They are generally of the negro race, and are exceedingly ignorant and degraded.



RUINS OF A TEMPLE AT THEBES IN EGYPT.

LESSON 88.

AFRICA.

(Continued.)

Barbary States: what do they comprise?

Marocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli.

What is the surface of these countries?

Generally mountainous.

What of the soil and climate?

The soil is rich, and the climate mild and delightful.

What is the chief employment of the people?

The raising of cattle and grain.

For what manufactures are the Barbary States specially noted?

Carpets, called Turkey carpets, and Marocco leather.

Egypt: for what noted?

Its pyramids and wonderful ruins.

What portion of Egypt is particularly fertile?

The valley of the Nile.

What is the cause of this fertility?

A deposit of mud, consequent upon the river's overflowing its banks.

What of the climate?

It is hot, but generally healthy.

Who are the inhabitants?

They are a mixture of Turks, Greeks, Jews, and Arabs.

What is the chief employment of the people?

Agriculture.

Nubia: what can you say of it?

Like Egypt, it is remarkable for its splendid ruins of cities and temples.

In what other respects does it resemble Egypt?

In its climate and soil.

What is its surface?

Generally mountainous.

What is the chief employment of the people?

The rearing of sheep, horses, and camels.

Abyssinia : of what does its surface mostly consist ?

High plains, crossed by mountain ridges.

What is the climate ?

Owing to the elevation of the country, it is much cooler than that of Nubia and Egypt.

What is the soil ?

It is very rich, and yields two harvests in the year.

What can you say of the inhabitants of Abyssinia ?

They are a handsome people, but rude and brutal in their habits and customs.

In what are they chiefly engaged ?

Agriculture.

Soudan : what is it ?

A hot and level country, south of the desert.

LESSON 89.

AFRICA.

(Continued.)

West Africa : what does it embrace ?

Senegambia, Liberia, Upper Guinea, and Lower Guinea.

What is the surface of these countries ?

Level along the shore, and mountainous in the interior.

What is the climate ?

Hot and unhealthy.

What of the inhabitants ?

They are mostly negroes.

What frequently occur between the different tribes ?

Wars.

What is done with the captives obtained in these wars ?

They are sold as slaves.

Liberia : what is it ?

A republic of free negroes from the United States.



THE GNU OR HORNED HORSE.

South Africa : what does it comprise ?

Cape Colony, and several less important states.

What can you say of the face of the country ?

It consists of mountains and tablelands.

In what Zone is this part of Africa ?

The South Temperate Zone.

What is the climate ?

Mild, and, in most parts, agreeable.

What of the white inhabitants of South Africa ?

They constitute nearly half the people of Cape Colony.

By whom are the other portions inhabited ?

Hottentots and Caffres.

What can you say of the Hottentots ?

They are among the most degraded of mankind.

POLYNESIA.—What important group of islands in the northeastern part of Polynesia? S-h

What is the capital of these islands? H-u.

In what direction from the Sandwich Islands are the Musgrave Islands?

What two groups northwest of the Musgrave Islands? C-e, L-e.

In what direction from the Sandwich Islands are the Marquesas (*mar-kā'sas*) and Society islands?

In what direction from the Society Islands are the Friendly, Feejee, and Navigators islands?

What is the direction of these islands from Australia?

In what ocean are the Polyne'sian Islands?

LESSON 91.

OCEANICA.

Malaysia: what are the islands of this division sometimes called?

The East Indies.

For what are they remarkable?

For their delightful climate and varied vegetable productions.

What is the surface of these islands?

Generally mountainous.

What are the chief products?

Rice, coffee, indigo, and spices.

To what country do the Philippine Islands belong?

To Spain.

By whom are Java and Sumatra occupied?

The Dutch.

Australasia: what island is in this division, the largest in the world?

Australia.

To what European power does it belong?

Great Britain.

What other possessions has Great Britain in Australasia?

Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand.

For what is Australia celebrated?

The great quantities of gold found there.

What are the other principal minerals?

Copper, lead, iron, and tin.

Who form the greater part of the population?

Colonists from Great Britain.

What of the native inhabitants?

They are few in number, and very ignorant and degraded.

What is the principal agricultural product?

Wool.

Polynesia: how long since these islands were first discovered by Europeans?

About three hundred years.

What are the inhabitants of most of the islands?

Warlike savages.

Who have done much to improve the condition of the natives?

Missionaries from America and Great Britain.

What vegetable productions are the principal articles of food?

Bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, bananas, and yams.

Which is the most important group of Polynesia?

The Sandwich Islands.

When, and by whom, were they discovered?

In the year 1778, by Captain Cook.

By what are the ports of the Sandwich Islands much frequented?

By great numbers of ships engaged in the whale fishery.

What celebrated volcano on one of these islands?

Mauna Loa.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY AND GENERAL REVIEW.

THE following Vocabulary contains the names of all the natural and political divisions occurring in this book, and is designed to subserve the two-fold purpose of a Pronouncing Vocabulary and a General Review. It may also be profitably employed as an occasional exercise in orthography, the pupil spelling the name, and defining the geographical position, etc., as directed in the foregoing "EXERCISES ON THE MAPS."

The orthography and pronunciation, in general, conform to the authority of THOMAS AND BALDWIN, in their recent "PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER."

GRAND DIVISIONS.

AT'-E-CA.	NORTH A-MEE'-I-CA.
ANT-ARQ'-TIO CON'-TI-NENT.	O-CE-AN'-I-CA—O-sho-an'-i-CA.
A'-SI-A—A'-sho-a.	SOUTH A-MEE'-I-CA.
EU'-ROPE.	

ISLANDS.

A-LIU'-TI-AN AB-CHI-FEL'-A-GO	HEB'-RID-ES.
—A-lu'-sho-an.	ICE'-LAND.
AN-TI-OOS'-TI—AN-to-oot'-tee.	I-O'-NI-AN.
AS-CHEN'-SION—AS-chen'-shun.	JA-MAY'-CA—JA-may'-ka.
AUS-TRA'-LI-A.	JA-PAN'-jah-pan'.
AZ-ORE'-as-dr'.	JA'-VA—jah'-va.
BAL-E-AR'-IG.	JEE'-so—yes'-so.
BA-HA'-MA.	JO-AN'-NEE—sho-ahn'-nee.
BEE-MU'-DA.	JU-AN FER-NAN'-DEL.
BLOOE.	KU'-BILE—koo'-rili.
BOX'-HE-O.	LAD-RONE'—lad-rōn'.
BOUE'-BOE.	LANG'-LEY—lang'-lee.
BREY'-BER.	LONG.
CAN'-DE-A.	LU-ZON'—loo-zōn'.
CA-NA'-RY.	MAD-A-GAS'-CAR.
CAPE BREY'-ON—brist'-on.	MA-DEI'-RA—mah-des'-ra.
CAPE VERDE'.	MAG'-DA-LEN.
CAR'-IB-BEE—kar'-reb'-de.	MAE'-THA'S VINE-YARD—vin'-yard.
CAR'-O-LINE.	MAR-QUE'-SAS—mar-ke'-sas.
CEL'-E-BES—cel'-e-bis.	MAU-RIT'-I-US—maw-risk'-us.
CEN-TRAL AB-CHI-FEL'-A-GO.	MIN-DA-NA'-O—min-dah-nah'-o.
CET-LON'—sil-on'.	MI-QUE-LON'—me-keh-long'.
CHIL-O'-E—chel-o'-e.	MO-LUC'-CA—mo-lūt'-ka.
COR'-SI-CA.	MOUNT DES'-REZ.
CU'-BA—ku'-ba.	MUS'-GRAVE.
FALE'-LAND—fauk'-land.	NAN-TUCK'-ET.
FAR'-OE—far'-o.	NAV'-I-GA-TORS.
FEN'-FEE.	NEW-FOUND-LAND—nu'-fund-land.
FOR-MO'-SA.	NEW GUIN'-EA—new ghin'-ee.
FRIEND'-LY.	NEW ZEAL'-LAND—new ze'-land.
GAL-A-PA-GOS—gal-la-pa'-gus.	NIFE'-ON'.
GREEN'-LAND.	
HAT'-TI—ha'-tee.	

NOR'-FOLK.	SHER'-LAND.
NO-VA ZEM'-BLA.	SIO'-ILY—sis'-il-a.
ORE'-NET.	SW'-KA.
PAR'-ET.	SO-OT'-ETTY.
PHIL'-IP-PINE—fil'-ip-pin.	SOL'-O-MON.
POR-TO RI'-CO—por-to re'-co.	SU-MA'-TRA—su-mah'-tra.
PRINCE ED'-WARD.	TI-KE'-RA DEL FUE'-GO—te-er'-rah del fud'-go.
QUEEN CHAR'-LOTTE'S.	TRIN-I-DAD'—trin-i-dad'.
SA'-BLE.	VAN-OU'-VER—van-koo'-ver.
SAG-HA'-LI-EN.	VAN DIE'-MEN'S LAND—egs des'-mena.
SAINT CATH'-AR-INE.	VIR'-GIN.
SAINT HE-LE'-NA.	WEST IN'-DIES.
ST. PI-ETEE'-sang pe-ah'.	
SAND'-WICH.	
SAR-DIN'-I-A.	

PENINSULAS.

A-LAS'-KA.	KAM-TOHAT'-KA—kam-chat'-ka.
A-RA'-BI-A—ar-ra'-be-a.	MA-LAY'—ma-lu'.
CAL-I-FOR'-NI-A.	MEL'-VILLE.
CO-RE'-A.	NO-VA SCO'-TI-A—sko'-sho-a.
FLOR'-I-DA.	YU-CA-TAN'—yoo-kah-tahn'.
HIN-DOO-STAN'.	

ISTHUSES.

PAN-A-MA'—pahn-a-mah'.	TE-HUAN-TE-PEN'—te-won-to-pet'.
SU'-EX.	

CAPIES.

A-GUL'-HAB—ah-gool'-yas.	COD.
ANN.	COR'-O-REN.
BAULD.	COR-CH-TION'—kon-sep-se-on'.
BLAN'-OO—blahn'-bo.	COR-RI-EN-TES—kor-re-on'-tes.
BOX.	EAST.
BREY'-ON—brist'-on.	FARK'-WELL.
CAN-AY'-RE-AL—kan-ay'-er-al.	FEAR.
CAN'-SO—kan'-so.	FIN-DE-TREES'—fin-de-trees'.
CHARLES.	FLAT'-TIE-Y.
CLEAR'-klear.	FLOR'-I-DA.

FRI'-O—*free'-o*.
GOOD HOPE'.
GRA'-O-AS—*grah'-the-as*.
GUAR-DA-FUI—*gwar-da-fue'*.
HAT'-TER-AS.
HEN-LO'-PER.
HEN'-RY.
HORN.
LAND'S END.
LOOK-OUT'.
LO-PAT'-KA.
MAL-A-BAR'.
MAY.
MEN-DO-OT'-NO—*men-do-see'-no*.

NORTH.
NORTH EAST.
PAL'-MAS—*pahl'-maha*.
PRINCE OF WALES.
RACE.
RAY.
RO-MA'-NO—*ro-mah'-no*.
SA-BLE.
SAINT BLAS—*saint blah*.
SAINT LU'-CAS—*saint loo'-kas*.
SAINT ROQUE—*saint roks'*.
VERDE.
WAL'-SING-HAM.

MOUNTAINS.

A-CON-CA'-GUA—*ah-kon-kah'-gwaah*.
AL-LE-GUA'-NY—*al-le-ga'-nee*.
ALPS.
AL-TAI—*all-ti'*.
AN'-DES.
AP'-EN-NINES—*ap-en-nins*.
AT'-LAS.
BAL-KAN—*ball-kahn'*.
BLACK HILLS.
BLUE RIDGE.
CAU'-CA-SUS—*kaw'-kah-sus*.
CHIM-BO-RA'-ZO—*chim-bo-rah'-so*.
COAST RANGE.
CUM'-BER-LAND.
GHAUTS—*gawts*.
GREEN.
HIM-A-LAY'-A—*him-a-li'-a*.
KONG.
MOON.
NIU'-VELDS—*nyu'-vels*.
PO-FO-CAT-A-FET'-L—*po-po-cat-a-pet'-el*.
PYE'-EN-KEE.
ROCK'-Y.
ST. HEL'-ENS.
SOAN-DI-NA'-VI-AN.
SI-ER'-RA MA'-DRE—*see'-er'-rah*.
MAH'-dra.
SI-ER'-RA NE-VA'-DA—*see'-er'-rah na-vah'-da*.
SO-RA'-TO—*so-rah'-to*.
U'-RAL—*yoo'-ral*.
WHITE.

OCEANS.

ARU'-TIG.
AT-LAN'-TIC.
IN'-DI-AN.
PA-CIF'-IC.
SOUTH'-SEE.

SEAS.

AD-RI-AT'-IC—*ad-re-at'-ic*.
A-RA'-BI-AN—*ar-ra-be-an*.
AR'-AL—*ar'-al*.
AR-CHI-PEL'-A-GO—*ar-ke-pet'-a-go*.
AZ'-OF.
BAL'-TIC—*bal-tik*.
BLACK.
CAR-IB-BE'-AN—*kar-rib-bee'-an*.
CAS'-PI-AN—*kas'-pi-an*.
CHI'-NA.
COR'-AL—*kor'-rah*.
GUIN'-EA—*ghin'-ea*.
JA-PAN—*jah-pan'*.
KAM-TOHAT'-KA—*kam-chat'-ka*.
MAR-MO'-RA.
MED-I-TER-RA'-NE-AN.
NORTH.
OK-SOTHEK—*o-kotik*.
RED.
WHITE.
YEL'-LOW.

GULFS.

BOTH'-NI-A.
CAL-I-FOR'-NI-A.
CAR-PEN-TA'-RI-A—*car-pan-tah'-re-a*.

DA'-RI-EN.
FIN'-LAND.
FON-SE'-CA—*fon-see'-ka*.
GUAY-A-QUIL—*gui-ah-keet'*.
GUIN'-EA—*ghin'-ea*.
MEX'-I-CO—*mes'-i-to*.

PAN-A-MA—*pahn-a-mah'*.
PER'-SI-AN—*per'-she-an*.
SAINT LAW'-RENCE.
SI-AM'.
TON-QUIN—*ton-keen'*.
VEN-EZ-UE'-LA—*ven-ee-see'-la*.

BAYS.

AP-PA-LA'-CHEE—*ap-pa-lah'-chee*.
BAF'-FIN'S.
BAR-A-TA'-RI-A—*bar-rah-tah'-re-a*.
BER-GAL—*ben-gah'*.
BIS'-CAY—*bis'-ka*.
CAS'-OO—*kas'-to*.
CHA-LEUR—*chah-loor'*.
CHES'-A-PEAKE.
COR-PUS CHRIS'-TI—*kor-pus kris'-tee*.
DEL'-A-WARE—*del'-a-war*.
FUN'-DY.
GAL'-VES-TON.
GEOR'-GI-AN.
HON-DU'-RAS—*hon-doo'-ras*.
HUD'-SON'S.
KEN-NE-BEC—*ken-ne-bee'*.
MAS-SA-CHU'-SETTS.
MAT-A-GON'-DA.
MO-BILE—*mo-bee'*.
NAB-RA-GAN'-SET.
PAS-SA-MA-QUOD'-DY.
PE-NOB'-SCOT—*pe-nob'-skot*.
SAN FRAN-CIS'-CO—*san fran-sis'-to*.
TAM'-PA.
THIN'-TY.
WHITE.

SOUNDS.

AL-BE-MARLY.
LONG ISL'-AND.
PAM'-LI-OO—*pam'-li-to*.
PU'-GET—*pu'-jet*.

STRAITS.

BAB EL MAN'-DEB—*bab el man'-deb*.
BASS.
BER'-KING'S—*bee'-king's*.
BELLE ISLE—*bel-le'*.
DA'-VEE.
DO'-VER.
GI-BRAL'-TAR—*je-brawl'-ter*.
GUT OF CAN'-SO—*kan'-so*.
HUD'-SON'S.
JU'-AN DE FU'-CA.
MA-GEL'-LAN—*ma-jet'-lan*.
MA-LAC'-CA—*ma-las'-ca*.
NORTH-UM'-BER-LAND.
SEAG'-EE RACE.
TON'-NE.

CHANNELS.

ENG'-LISH—*ing'-lih*.
MO-SAM-BIQUE—*mo-sam-beek'*.
SAINT GEORGE'S.

LAKES.

CHAM-PLAIN—*sham-plans'*.
E'-RIE—*e'-re*.
GREAT BEAR.
GREAT SALT.
GREAT SLAVE.
HU'-RON.
I-TAS'-GA—*i-tas'-ka*.
LA-DO'-GA—*lah-do'-gah*.
LAKE OF THE WOODS.
MA-RA-CAY'-BO—*mah-rah-ki'-bo*.
MICH'-I-GAN—*mish'-e-gan*.
MOOSE-HEAD'.
N'GA'-MI—*n'gah'-mee*.
NIC-AR-A'-GUA—*nic-ar-ah'-gwaah*.
NY-AS'-SI—*ne-ah'-see*.
O-NE'-GA.
ON-TA'-RI-O—*on-ta'-re-o*.
PONT-CHAR-TRAIN'.
SAINT CLAIR—*saint klars'*.
SIM'-COE—*sim'-to*.

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SU-PE'-ME-OR—su-pe'-re-or.
TIT-I-GA'-GA—tit-e-kah'-kah.
TSAD.

U'TAH—yoo'-taw.
WIN-NE-BA'-GO.
WIN'-NE-PED.

RIVERS.

AL-A-BA'-MA—al-a-bah'-mah.
AL-LE-GHA'-NY—al-le-ga'-nea.
AL-TA-MA-HA'-al-ta-ma-haw'.
AM'-A-ZON.
A-MOON—ah-moor'.
AN-DROS-OOG'-GIN.
AP-TA-LA-CHI-OO'-LA—ap-pa-lah-che-ko'-la.
AR-KAN'-SAS.
BIG BLACK.
BIG SAN'-DY.
BLACK.
BRA-MAR-POO'-TRA—brah-ma-poo'-tra.
BRA'-EOS—brah'-eos.
CAPE FEAR'.
CA-TAW'-BA—ka-taw'-ba.
CHAD'-DA.
CHAT-TA-HOO'-CHEE.
CHIP'-PE-WA—chip'-pe-wa.
CLARK'S FORK.
COL-O-RA'-DO—kol-o-rah'-do.
CO-LUM'-BI-A—ko-lum'-be-a.
CON-NECT'-I-CUT—kon-net'-e-kut.
CUM'-BER-LAND—kum'-ber-land.
DAN'-UBE.
DEL'-A-WARE—del'-a-war.
DES MOINES—de moin.
DE-TROIT'.
DNE'-FER—nes'-fer.
DON.
DOU'-BO—doo'-ro.
DWI'-NA—dwee'-nah.
ELBE.
EU-PHRA'-TES—u-fra'-tes.
FLINT.
GAN'-GEE—gan'-jee.
GEN-E-SEE—jen-e-see'.
GRAND.
GREAT KA-NA'-WHA—ka-naw'-wa.
GREAT PE-DEE'.
GREEN.
HOANG HO—hwang ho.
HUD'-SON.
HUM'-BOLDT—lum'-bott.
IL-LE-NOW'-il-lin-ot'.
IN'-DUS.
I'-O-WA.
JAMES.
KAN'-SAS—kan'-sas.
KAS-KAS'-KIA.

KEN-NE-BEE—ken-ne-bee'.
KEN-TUCK'-Y.
LE'-NA—le'-na.
LEW'-IS FORK.
MAO-KEN'-ZIE—mak-ken'-zee.
MA-DEI'-RA—mah-da'-rah.
MAG-DA-LE'-NA—mahg-dah-la'-nah.
MEE'-RI-MAG.
MI-A'-MI—mi-ah'-mee.
MIR-A-MI-CHI—mir-a-mi-shee'.
MIS-SIS-SIP-PI.
MIS-SOU'-RI—mis-soo'-ree.
MO-NON-GA-HE'-LA.
MUS-KING-UM—mus-king-gum.
NE-BRAS'-KA.
NE'-GRO.
NEUBE.
NI-AG-A-RA.
NI'-GEE—ni'-jee.
NILE.
NUE'-CES—moo'-cee.
O'-BI—o'-be.
O-CUM-UM-GEK—ok-mu'-gee.
O-OO'-NEE—o-ko'-nee.
O-HI-O.
ON'-ION.
OR-ANGE.
O-RI-NO'-OO—o-ri-no'-ka.
O-SAGE'.
OT-TA-WA—ot-ta-wa.
PAR-A-GUAY—pah-rah-gud'.
PAR-A-NA—par-ah-nah'.
PEARL.
PE-NOB'-SCOT—pe-nob'-skot.
PIL-OO-MAY'-O—pil-ko-mi'-o.
PIB-CAT'-A-QUA—pie-kat'-a-qua.
PO.
PO-TO'-MAG.
PU-TO.
PU-TU-MAY'-O—poo-too-mi'-o.
RED.
RHINE—rin.
RHONE—ron.
RI'-O GRAN-DE—re-o gran'-de.
RI'-O DE LA PLA'-TA—re-o de lah plak'-tah.
RO-A-MOKE'.
ROCK.
SA-SINE—sah-been'.
SAC-RA-MEN-TO—sak-ra-men-to.

SAG-UEN-AY—sag-en-nay'.
SAINT CLAIR.
SAINT CROIX—saint kroi.
SAINT FRAN'-CO.
SAINT JOHN.
SAINT JOHNS.
SAINT LAW'-RENCE.
SAINT MA'-RY.
SAINT MA'-RY'S.
SAINT MAU'-RIOR.
SAINT PE'-TERS.
SA-LU'-DA.
SAN AN-TO'-NI-O.
SAN JO-A-QUIN—san jo-ah-keon'.
SAN-TEE'.
SA-VAN'-NAH.
SCI-O'-TO.
SEINE—sine.
SEN-E-GAL—sen-e-gal'.
SHEN-AN-DO'-AH.
SNAKE.
SUB-QUE-RAN'-NA.
TA'-GUS.

TA-PA'-JOS—tah-pah'-shood'.
TEN-NE-SEE'.
THAMES—tema.
TY'-GRIE.
TO-CAN-TINE—to-kahn-teens'.
TOM-BIG'-BEE.
TOW-NE-A—tor'-ne-a.
TRENT.
TRIN'-I-TY.
U-CAT-A'-LI—oo-kt-ah'-la.
U'-RAL.
U-U-GWAY—oo-roo-gud'.
VIR'-TU-LA.
VOL-GA.
WA'-BASH—waw'-dash.
WASH'-I-TA—wash'-e-taw.
WHITE.
WIS-CON'-SIN—wis-kon'-sin.
YANG-TSE-KI-ANG—yang-tse-ke-ang'.
YA-ZOO'.
YEL-LOW STONE.
YEN-E-SH'-I—yen-e-sa'-a.
ZAM-BE-ZE—sahm-ba'-ee.

COUNTRIES, STATES, ETC.

AR-TS-SIN'-I-A.
AF-GHAN-IS-TAN—ahf-gahn-is-tahn'.
AL-A-BA'-MA—al-a-bah'-mah.
AL-GE'-RI-A.
AN-AM—ahn-nahm'.
A-RA'-BI-A—ar-ra'-be-a.
AR'-GEN-TINE RE-PUB'-LIO—ar'-jen-teen.
AR-KAN'-SAS.
AUS-TRAL'-A—aws-tral-d'-she-a.
AUS'-TRI-A—aws-tre-a.
BEL'-GI-UM—bel'-je-um.
BEL-OO-CHIS-TAN—bel-oo-chis-tahn'.
BIE'-MAR—bur'-mah.
BO-LIV'-I-A—bo-liv'-e-a.
BRA-ZIL—brah-see'.
BRIT-ISH GUI-A'-NA—gho-ah'-na.
BRIT-ISH POS-SES'-SIONS.
CAL-I-FOR-NI-A.
CAN'-A-DA EAST.
CAN'-A-DA WEST.
CAPE COL-O-NY.
CHEN'-TRAL A-MEE'-I-GA.
CHI'-LE—che-le.
CHI-NESN EM'-PIRE.
CON-NECT'-I-CUT—kon-net'-e-kut.
COS-TA RI'-GA—kos-ta red-ko.

DEL'-A-WARE—del'-a-war.
DEN'-MARK.
DIS-TRICT OF CO-LUM'-BI-A—ko-lum'-be-a.
DUTCH GUI-A'-NA—ghe-ah'-na.
EC-U-A-DOR—ek-wah-dor'.
E'-GYPT.
ENG'-LAND—ing'-land.
FLOE'-I-DA.
FEE-ZAN—fee-sahn'.
FRANCE.
FRENCH GUI-A'-NA—ghe-ah'-na.
GEOR'-GI-A.
GREECE.
GREEN'-LAND.
GUA-TE-MA'-LA—gau-te-mah'-la.
HIN-DOO-STAN—hin-doo-stahn'.
HOL'-LAND.
HON-DU'-RAS—hon-doo'-ras.
IL-LE-NOW'-il-lin-ot'.
IN-DI-AN'-A—in-do-an'-a.
IN-DI-AN TEN'-SI-TO-RY.
I'-O-WA.
IRE-LAND—ir'-land.
IT'-A-LY.
KAN'-SAS—kan'-sas.
KEN-TUCK'-Y.
LI-BE'-RI-A.
LOU-I-SI-A'-NA—loo-ee-so-ah'-na.
LOW-RE GUIN'-KA—ghin-ee.
MAINE.

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MAL-AY-SIA—mal'-she-a.
MA-ROO'-OO—mah-rok'-ko.
MA'-BY-LAND—mā'-re-land.
MAS-SA-CHU-SETTS.
MEX-1-OO—mex'-i-ko.
MICH'-1-GAN—mish'-e-gan.
MIN-NE-SO'-TA.
MIS-SIS-SIP'-PL.
MIS-SOU'-SI—mis'-so'-ree.
MO-ZAM-BIQUE—mo-sam-beek'.
NE-BRAS'-KA.
NEW BRUNSWICK.
NEW FOUND-LAND—nu' fund-land.
NEW GEA-NA'-DA—grah-nah'-dah.
NEW HAMF'-SHIRE.
NEW JER'-SEY.
NEW MEX-1-OO.
NEW YORK'.
NIC-AR-A-GUA—nik-ar-ah'-gwah.
NORTH CAR-O-LI'-NA.
NOR'-WAY.
NO-VA SCO'-TI-A—sko'-she-a.
NU'-BI-A.
O-HI'-O.
OR'-E-GON.
PAR-A-GUAY—pah-rah-gwah'.
PAT-A-GO'-NI-A.
PENN-SYL'-VA'-NI-A.
PER'-SI-A—per'-she-a.
PE-RU'.
POL-Y-NE'-SI-A—pol-o-nes'-she-a.
POR'-TU-GAL.

PRINCE ED'-WARD ISL-AND.
PRUS'-SI-A—proo'-she-a.
RHODE ISL-AND—rōd-ld-and.
RUS'-SI-A—roo'-she-a.
RUS-SIAN POS-SES'-SIONS—roo'-she-un.
SAN SAL-VA-DOR—sahn sal-rah-dōr'.
SCOT'-LAND.
SEN-E-GAM'-BI-A.
SI-AM'.
SI-BE'-RI-A—si-bee'-re-a.
SI-SER'-RA LEO'-NE—se-cr'-ra le-o'-nee.
SOU'-DAN—soo-dahn'.
SOUTH CAR-O-LI'-NA.
SPAIN.
SWE'-DEN.
SWIT'-ZER-LAND.
TEN-NE-SSE'.
TEX'-AS.
TOOR-KIS-TAN—toor-kis-tahn'.
TRIP'-O-LI—trip'-o-la.
TU'-NIS.
TUE'-KEY.
U-NI-TE-D STATES'.
UP'-PER GUIN-NA—ghin'-ee.
U-RU-GUAY—oo-roo-gwah'.
U'-TAH—yo'-kue.
VEN-EZ-UE'-LA—ven-es-uee'-la.
VER-MONT'.
VIR-GIN'-I-A.
WASH'-ING-TON.
WIS-CON'-SIN—wis-kon'-stin.
ZAN-GUE-BAR—sahn-g-gha-bar'.

CHI-HUA'-HUA—che-wah'-wah.
CHRIS-TI-A'-NI-A—kris-te-ah'-ne-ah.
CIN-CIN-NA'-TI—sin-sin-nah'-tee.
CLEVE'-LAND.
CO-LUM'-BI-A.
CO-LUM'-BUS.
CO-MAY-A'-GUA—ko-mi-ah'-guh.
CON'-CORD—kong'-kord.
CON-STAN-TI-NO'-PLE—kon-stan-te-nō'-ple.
CO-PEN-HA'-GEN—ko-pen-hd'-ghen.
COR-PUS CHRIS-TI—kor-pus kris'-tee.
DES MOINES—de moine.
DE-TROIT'.
DO'-VER.
DUB'-LIN.
EAST'-PORT.
ED-IN-BURGH—ed'-in-bur-reh.
FILL-MORE CIT-Y.
FORT WAYNE.
FRANK'-FORT—frank'-furd.
FRED'-ER-ICK-TON.
FREE TOWN.
GAL'-VES-TON.
GEORGE'-TOWN.
GON'-DAR.
GREAT SALT LAKE CIT-Y.
GUA-TE-MA'-LA—gaw-te-mah'-la.
HAGUE—haig.
HAL'-I-FAX—hal'-e-fua.
HAM'-IL-TON.
HAR-RE-BURG.
HART'-FORD.
HA-VA'-NA.
HO'-BART TOWN.
HON-O-LU'-LU—hon-o-loo'-loo.
HOUS'-TON—hees-ton.
HU'-E—hoo'-e.
HUNTS'-VILLE.
IN-DI-AN-AP'-O-LIS.
I'-O-WA CIT-Y.
JACK'-SON.
JED'-O—yed'-do.
JEF-FER-SON CIT-Y.
KEENE.
KE-LAT—ke-lah'.
KINGS'-TON.
LAF-AY-ETTE—laf-a-yet'.
LAN'-SING.
LA-W'-RENCE.
LE-ON'-la-one'.
LI'-MA—lee-mah.
LIS'-BON.

LIT-TLE ROCK.
LO-AN'-DO—lo-ahn'-do.
LON'-DON—lun'-dun.
LOU'-IS-VILLE—loo'-is-eil.
LOW'-ELL.
LYNCH-BURG.
MAD'-I-SON.
MA-DEID'.
MAN'-CHES-TER.
MA-NI'-LA—mah-nee'-la.
MA-ROO'-OO—mah-rok'-ko.
MAZ-AT-LAN—mas-at-lan'.
MEC'-CA—mek'-ka.
MEL'-BOURNE—mel'-burn.
MEM'-PHIS.
MER-I-DA—mer'-e-da.
MEX-1-OO.
MIL'-LEDGE-VILLE.
MIL-WAU'-KEE.
MO-BILE—mo-beek'.
MON-RO'-VI-A.
MON-TE-REY—mon-ta-ray'.
MON-TE-VID'-E-O.
MONT-GOM'-ER-Y.
MONT-PEL'-IER—mont-peel'-yer.
MON-TEE-AL—mon-tre-aw'.
MOOR-ZOOK'.
MOS'-COW—mos'-ko.
MO-ZAM-BIQUE—mo-sam-beek'.
MUS-CAT—mus-kat'.
NASH'-VILLE.
NAS'-SAU—nas'-sau.
NATCH'-EZ—natch'-is.
NEW BED'-FORD.
NEW DON'-GO-LA—new dong'-go-lah.
NEW HA'-VEN.
NEW OR'-LEANS.
NEW'-PORT.
NEW YORK'.
NEW'-FOLK—ner'-foh.
O-LYM'-PI-A.
O-MA-HA CIT-Y—o-ma-haw'.
OS-WE'-GO.
PA-RA—pah-rah'.
PARA-MAR'-I-BO—par-a-mar'-e-do.
PAR'-IS.
PE-KIN'.
PEN-SA-OO'-LA—pen-sa-to'-la.
PER-NAM-BU'-OO—per-nam-bu'-ko.
PERTH.
PHIL-A-DEL'-PHI-A.
PITTS'-BURG.
PITTS'-FIELD.
PORT AU PRINCE—pōrt o prins'.
PORT'-LAND.

CITIES, TOWNS, ETC.

A-CA-PUL'-CO—ah-kah-pool'-ko.
AD'-E-LAIDE—ad'-e-lād.
AL'-BA-NY—all'-ba-na.
AL-GHIER—ahl-jeers'.
AN-NAP'-OLIS.
ARON-AN'-GEL—ark-ān'-jel.
A-SUN-CI-ON—ā-soon-the-ones'.
ATH'-ENS.
AUCK'-LAND—auk'-land.
AU-GUS'-TA.
AUS'-TIN.
A'-VA—ah'-va.
BAH-I'-A—bah-ee'-ah.
BAN'-KOK.
BAL'-TI-MORE.
BAN'-GOR.
BA-TA'-VI-A—ba-tā'-ve-a.
BAT-ON ROUGE—bat-un rooah.
BEN-GUE'-LA—ben-gā'-leh.

BEN'-NING-TON.
BER-LIN—ber-leen'.
BERNE—bern.
BO-GO'-TA.
BOS'-TON.
BROWNS'-VILLE.
BRUS-SELS—brus-wil'.
BUE'-NOS AY-RES—buea'-nos s'-res.
BUT'-FA-LO.
BUE'-LING-TON.
CAB-OOL—kahb-ool'.
CAI'-RO—ki'-ro.
CAL'-AIS—kal'-is.
CAL-OUT-TA—kal-kut'-ta.
CAPE TOWN.
CAR-AC'-AS—kar-ak'-as.
CAT-ENNE—ki-enn'.
CHAE'-LOTTE TOWN.
CHI-CA'-GO—she-kaw'-go.

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PORT NA-TAL— <i>pört nah-tahl'</i> .	SAINT LOU'IS— <i>saint loo'-la</i> .	SA-VAN'-NAH.	TRIP'-O-LI— <i>trip'-o-la</i> .
PORTS'-MOUTH.	SAINT JOHN'.	SPRING'-FIELD.	TEOY.
PO-TO-SI'— <i>po-to-see'</i> .	SAINT JOHN'S.	STOCK'-HOLM— <i>stok'-holm</i> .	TU'-NE.
PROV'-Y-DENCE.	SAINT PAUL'.	SU'-CEE— <i>soo'-ker</i> .	VAL-PA-RAI'-se— <i>vahl-pah-ri'-so</i> .
QUE-BEC'— <i>kwe-bek'</i> .	SAINT PE'-TERS-BURG.	SYD'-NEY— <i>sid'-ne</i> .	VEN'-ICE.
QUIT-TO— <i>kes-to</i> .	SA'-LEM.	SYE'-A-CUSE— <i>sir'-a-kus</i> .	VER-A CRUZ'— <i>ver-ah kroos'</i> .
RA'-LEIGH— <i>raw'-lee</i> .	SAN AN-TO'-NI-O.	TAL-LA-HAS'-SEE.	VICKS'-BURG.
RICH'-MOND.	SAN DO-MIN'-GO.	TAM-PI'-CO— <i>tam-pe-co</i> .	VI-EN'-NA— <i>ve-en'-nah</i> .
RI'-O JA-NEY'-RO— <i>re'-o shah</i> .	SAN FRAN-CIS'-CO— <i>san fran-</i>	TA-NA-NA-RI-VO— <i>tah-nah-nah-re-vo'</i> .	WASH'-ING-TON.
ROCH'-ES-TER.	<i>[ne'-ro. sis'-i.]</i>	TEH-ER-AN— <i>tah-her-ahn'</i> .	WIL'-MING-TON.
ROME.	SAN JO-SE'— <i>ho-sey'</i> .	TIM-BUC'-TOO— <i>tim-buk'-too</i> .	WIND-GOE— <i>win'-ser</i> .
SAC-RA-MEN'-TO CITY.	SAN SAL-VA-DOR'.	TO-BON'-TO.	WORCES'-TER— <i>woos'-ter</i> .
SAINT AU-GUS-TINE'— <i>saint au-</i>	SAN-TA FE'— <i>san-ta fe'</i> .	TEEN'-TON.	ZAN-ZI-BAR'— <i>zahn-se-bar'</i> .
<i>gus-teen'</i> .	SAN-TI-A'-GO— <i>san-to-ah'-go</i> .		

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